

Material in this file collected by
Mary Virginia Amerman Scholz, Westland, Michigan.

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Westland, Michigan, 1984.



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

01970

DEAN A. FALES, JR., *Director*

February 16, 1966

Mrs. Conrad Scholz
35280 Donnelly Avenue
Garden City, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Scholz:

In published court records the will of Abram Belknap is mentioned as having been sworn to, December 20, 1643 and an inventory of his estate is given (Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Mass., Salem, 1911, v. 1, pp. 60-61; Probate Records of Essex County, Mass., Salem, 1916, v. 1, pp. 26-27). No copy of the will itself appears in these publications. I am sorry that we cannot be of help, but a copy, if the will exists, must be had from the probate office at the Essex County Court House in Salem. We would not be able to undertake research for you at the Court House, such as in the Registry of Deeds to see who inherited any property, but we can give you the name of Mrs. Ralph L. Thresher, 13 Strathmore Road, Wakefield, Mass., who does genealogical research for a fee.

Yours sincerely,

Mary M. Ritchie

Mary M. Ritchie
Library Assistant

General Isaac Belknap on these
~~seven~~ pages was born 1761,
married first to Elizabeth Coleman,
second to Susan Moore Smith,
widow of William Smith.

Gen. Isaac Belknap was the
son of ^{Captain} Isaac and Bridget
(Richardson) Belknap.

Isaac and Bridget are my
gt. gt. gt. grandparents.

Mary Amerman Scholz

This is the Revolutionary War
record of my 5th cousin.
Mary Amerman Scholz

Certificate of Death and Heirship.

STATE OF *New York,* }
COUNTY OF *Crawe* } ss:

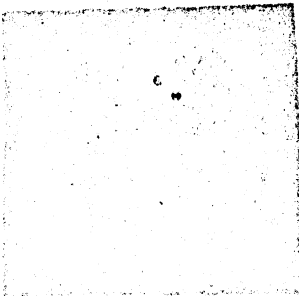
It is hereby certified, that satisfactory evidence has been exhibited before me, *the*
Sarrogate in and for the
County aforesaid, that *Isaac Belknap* late of
Chenango in said County, who was
an applicant for a pension, and who
was personally known to me,
died in said County, on the *twenty sixth* day of *January*
in the year one thousand eight hundred and *forty five*, leaving surviving *him*
~~the following named children only, viz:~~ *his widow named*
Susan Belknap, who is now living,
and resides in Chenango aforesaid;

and that the above named

~~are the only children of the said~~ ~~who are now living.~~

I further certify, that _____ of _____
_____ has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator
of the estate of the said _____ deceased.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my Seal of Office, this
twenty sixth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred
and fifty *two*.



James M. Fowler
Sarrogate.

STATE OF *New York*
COUNTY OF *Orange*

ss:

Be it known, that on this *29th* day of *April*, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty *two*, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared *Susan Belknap*, a resident of

Newburg in said County, and made oath according to law, that she is *the widow* of the late *General Isaac Belknap* dec'd late of said *Newburg* who was a *Revolutionary soldier* and who was an applicant for a pension, but who never drew one. *that she refers to his papers on file in the Pension Office and asks that the pension may be allowed* that she is directly interested, as aforesaid, as a claimant, and makes this affidavit for the purpose of obtaining such amount of Pension as may be due under any of the Laws, Regulations, or decisions that have been or may hereafter be adopted. The said Affiant further declares that she hereby constitutes and appoints *John M. Shavers of Washington* to be Attorney and Agent to prosecute said claim, with power of substitution, to examine all papers and documents in relation to it, and to do all things necessary and lawful in the premises; except drawing the money, which will be hereafter provided for. *that the said Isaac Belknap died on the 27th of January eighteen hundred and forty five*

Sworn to and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid, before me, *William Wear* Justice of the Peace in and for said County.

Susan Belknap

I, *William Wear* Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that *Susan Belknap*, above named, is a respectable resident of this County, and is, as I believe, directly interested in said claim as therein set forth, and acknowledges the above Power of Attorney to be *her* act and deed.

Wm Wear J. Peace.

In testimony that the above-named *Wm Wear* was a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, at the date of the same, I hereby subscribe my name and affix the County Seal.

Jno. C. McConnell, Dep County Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office.

Sir:

Nov. 23 1833

The evidence in support of your claim, under the act of June 7, 1832, has been examined, and the papers are herewith returned. The following is a statement of your case in a tabular form. On comparing these papers with the following rules, and the subjoined notes, you will readily perceive that objections exist, which must be removed, before a pension can be allowed. The notes and the regulations will shew what is necessary to be done. Those points to which your attention is more particularly directed, you will find marked in the margin with a brace, (thus: { }). You will, when you return your papers to this Department, send this printed letter with them; and you will, by complying with this request, greatly facilitate the investigation of your claim.

A Statement, shewing the Service of

Period when the service was rendered.	Duration of the claimant's service.			Rank of the claimant.	Names and rank of the Field Officers under whom he served.	Age at present, and place of abode when he entered the service.	Proof by which the declaration is supported.
	Years.	Months.	Days.				
1778- Vol-	11	12	12	Capt. Clark	Col. Hughes	71 Years	Witnesses enclosed
1779-	3			Pvt.	Col. Huntington		
1780	10			Qu. M.	Hays or Hughes	Quarter Master Genl.	

Employed in transporting provisions to on board of a Ship
I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant

JAMES L. EDWARDS,

Commissioner of Pensions.

It must be clearly shown that the Ship in which on board of which the alleged service in the Quarter Master Department was performed, was in the service of that officer.

33.067
New York City
Isaac Bellnap decd.

of in the State of
who was a Boatman in the Private commanded
by Captain of the commanded
by in the
line for Revolution

Inscribed on the Roll of N.Y. City
at the rate of 80 Dollars - Cents per annum,

to commence on the 4th day of March, 1831.

Ending 26 Jan'y. 1845

Certificate of Pension issued the 20 day of
Oct. 1852 and sent to -

Arrive to the 4th of J. M. Thayer
Semi-annual allowance ending Present

{ Revolutionary Claim,
Act June 7, 1832. }

rded by.

R. M. Mac

CL

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State of New York

Orange County ss. John Harris of the town of Newburgh in said County being duly sworn doth depose and say, that he was well acquainted with Isaac Belknap late of the town of Newburgh aforesaid deceased in his life time, and is also acquainted with Susan Belknap the widow of the said Isaac; and further that he this deponent was present at the marriage of the said Isaac Belknap & Susan Belknap and saw them married. And that the said Isaac Belknap was at the time of his death an applicant for a pension, & the said Susan is then his widow

John Harris

Sworn before me this 20th day
of August 1855.

J. H. Mac Justice of the Peace
in & for Orange County.

State of New York

Orange County ss. Elizabeth Harris of the town of Newburgh in the County aforesaid being duly sworn doth depose and say that she was well acquainted with Isaac Belknap late of the town of Newburgh aforesaid deceased in his life time; and is also well acquainted with Susan Belknap his widow & who is still his widow - and further this deponent was present at the marriage of the said Isaac Belknap and Susan Belknap and saw them married - And further that the said Isaac Belknap was at the time of his ^{death} was an applicant for a pension.

Elizabeth Harris

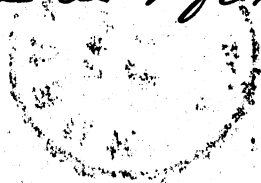
Sworn to & subscribed
this 20th day of August

before me

J. H. Mac Justice of the Peace

in & for Orange County.

State of New York
County of Albany J. Benjamin
H. Mace a Justice of the Peace
in & for said County do hereby
Certify that John Harris and
Elizabeth Harris who have given
affidavits in proof of the marriage
of Susan Pelknap and Isaac
Pelknap of Schoharie in said
County are credible Witnesses
(J. B. Mace Justice of the
Peace in & for Orange County



Declaration.

STATE OF *New York* }
COUNTY OF *Orange* } ss.

Be it known, that on this *first* day of *August*, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty *three*, before *the Supreme Court of the State of New York* in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared *Susan Belknap* aged *twenty six* years, a resident of *Newburgh* in said County, and made oath according to law, that she is the widow of *Isaac Belknap* late of *Newburgh* who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and a pensioner of the United States at the time of his death at the rate of *per annum* that she was married to the said *Isaac Belknap* on the *19* day of *October* eighteen hundred and *nineteen* in the town of *Newburgh* and State of *New York* that her said husband died on the *26* day of *January* eighteen hundred and *forty five* that she makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining such a rate of Pension as may be due under any of the Laws, Regulations, or decisions that have been, or may hereafter be adopted. — *that she has not intermarried but still continues his widow, — that she has no knowledge of no record evidence of her marriage in existence.*

The said Declarant further states, that she hereby constitutes and appoints *J. M. Thayer* her true and lawful Attorney and Agent to prosecute said claim, with power of substitution, to examine all papers and documents in relation to it, and to do all things necessary and lawful in the premises; except drawing the money, which will be hereafter provided for.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid before me, in

open court.

Susan Belknap

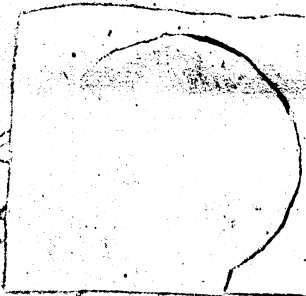
John W. Brown
Justice of the Supreme Court
I, *one of the Justices* in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that *Susan Belknap* above named is a respectable resident of this County, and is the same person she represents herself to be in the foregoing declaration; she has this day appeared before me and acknowledge the above Power of Attorney to be her act and deed.

John W. Brown
Justice of the Supreme Court

STATE OF *New York* }
Orange County, ss. }

I, *Thomas George* Deputy Clerk of the *Supreme Court of the* County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify, that *John W. Brown Esq.* before whom the foregoing proceedings were had, was at the time of execution, a Justice of the *Supreme Court of the State* in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified; and that the foregoing signatures purporting to be his, are genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my seal of Office and subscribed my name, this *1st* day of *August* in the year 185*3*



Thomas George
County Clerk. *on*
Surrogate's Seal.

February -
On this ~~11th~~ ^{12th} day of ~~February~~
-er 1838 personally appeared in open Court be-
fore the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas
in and for the County of Orange aforesaid
now sitting at the Court ~~House~~ ^{in the Village of Staunton}
-er Isaac Bellhnap Esquire a Resident of
the Town of Newburgh County and State
aforesaid aged seventy years who being first
duly sworn according to Law doth on his
oath make the following declaration
in order to obtain the benefit of the
act of Congress Passed June 7th 1832.
That he entered the service of the Uni-
ted States under the following named offi-
cers and served as herein stated -

That in the year one thousand one
hundred and seventy eight he belong-
ed to the Company of Militia Command-
ed by Captain James Denton of New
burgh aforesaid of which Company
Major Clark had been the Captain pre-
vious to his Promotion. Said Company
was ordered to hold itself in readiness to
march at one minutes warning and
was divided into detachments which took
regular tours of duty and served until
relieved by some other detachment of the
same company. Soon after I was enrolled
in said company I volunteered to serve
in the Quartermasters Department of
the United States Army for one year under
Colonel Hays or Hughes, whose head Quarters
were then at Fishkill in Dutchess Coun-
ty according to the best of Depoent's Recollection
and belief Depoent was ordered on board of a ship

called Liberty according to the best of his recol-
lection under the command of Captain
John Waldron who had the command of all
the vessels employed in the United States ser-
vice at Fishkill and didburgh landings
~~is~~ For the year 1779 one third
of all the Militia in the State of New York
below Hudson was required by General Wash-
ington for the purpose of retaking New York
from the British one William Bloomer
with two others whose names deponent can
not now recollect constituted a class and
were bound to furnish a man to serve
three months I volunteered to serve as a
substitute for them I was ordered to join the
company of Captain Stephen Case of the
Regiment commanded by Colonel John
Hawthorn which I did at Fishkill expressed
where said company and Regiment was
then stationed under the command of the
said Captain & Colonel respectively Deponent
served in the said company at the place
aforesaid until the said company and
Regiment were discharged sometime in the
month of December in the year last a-
foresaid and was then honorably discharg-
ed General George Clinton commanded the
Division to which our Regiment belonged
A part of the Connecticut and New Ham-
shire troops then lay at Fishkill but depo-
nent cannot now recollect the names of
the Commanders of said troops nor of the oth-
er Regiments which were at this time
In the year 1780 deponent
ent again entered the service
went under Colonel Hays or Hughes before
mentioned under the command of the
said General whose

3/11/80
Deponent



Greenland

Leaves

in the family Bible at his sister in New
burgh affirmed that he lived in Newburgh
when he entered the service & has lived there
ever since and lives there now. That he
entered the service as a substitute for
William Bloomer before mentioned and
two others whose names he does not re-
collect. That he has already stated the
names of the regular officers who were
with the troops where he served and such
Continental and Militia Regiments as
as he recollects and the general circum-
stances of his service. That he never
received a written discharge. That he
is known to Walter Case Esq. Mayor
at Law General Leonard Smith and
Joseph Morrell Esquires of his Dutch
burghhood who can testify as to his char-
acter for veracity and true belief of his
services as a Soldier of the Revolution.

He hereby relinquishes every claim
whatsoever to a Pension or annuity
except the present and declares
that his name is not on the Pen-
sion Roll of the Army of any State.
Sworn to and subscribed —
the day and year aforesaid Isaac Belknap
Attest Dimmock Clark

Witness my hand and seal of office this 1st day of March 1790
at Newburgh in the County of Dutchess State of New York
John Belknap
Attest Dimmock Clark

#2

See #1 first

#2

See #1 first

CHART #2

Continued from
Chart #1.

See chart
#1 for
the names
of the
children of
John
Bessie
Robert
Sarah
etc.

In this column are
the children of John
Bessie and
Robert Sarah in
columns to the
right.

1. John Wm. Amerman
b. Jan. 26 - 1886, Vermillion Co.
d. Sept. 18, 1973.
m. Jennie V. Elver.
b. Sept. 27, 1891, d. Sept. 10, 1970.
2. Rebecca F. Amerman
b. July 6, 1888.
d. June 8, 1971.
m. Marie Hartley.
b. Jan. 8, 1895, d. Mar. 20, 1977.
3. Robert Amerman, b. Oct. 21, 1892
d. Dec. 6, 1961
m. Clara B. Munk & June 11, 1895
4. Hannah Amerman
b. Nov. 23, 1893, d. Sept. 9, 1905
5. Sarah Elizabeth Amerman
b. Dec. 2, 1896
m. Wm. Lloyd (W.L.) d. 9-23-1931
m. George Seibert (G.S.) d. 1-9-45
m. Robert Doyle, b. Mar. 5, 1913
d. Oct. 24, 1961
6. Alice Helen Amerman b. Aug. 9, 1902
m. Walter Cull, d. Aug. 29, 1969
7. Wayne Ray Amerman b. Mar. 11, 1905
m. Dorinda Bost, b. Feb. 4, 1909
d. Nov. 26, 1978
8. Mary Virginia Amerman
b. Oct. 9, 1909
m. Conrad Seibert, b. July 20, 1908

#1 William Herman Amerman
b. Oct. 10, 1864
5 1/2 miles N.W. of
Clinton, Indiana.
d. May 26, 1946
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Ind.
m. Oct. 14, 1884
James
9 children

#2 James Amerman
b. May 9, 1831 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
d. Jan. 11, 1904
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
m. Oct. 28, 1852
James
10 children

#3 Peter Amerman
b. Dec. 14, 1786 in
Newburgh, New York
d. Apr. 28, 1872
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
m. Feb. 10, 1824 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
14 children

#4 Strick Amerman
b. Sept. 26, 1759, Newburgh, N.Y.
d. Mar. 14, 1826.
bur. Old Town Cemetery
Newburgh, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
Christian Church in the
American Revolution.
11 children
m. 4-16-1782

#5 Albert Amerman
b. Feb. 9, 1733, d. Sept. 1, 1818
m. Dec. 9, 1755, apt. B.R. Church
Baker in the American Revolution.
15 children
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
SEE CHART #1

#6 Helina Trice
b. 1715
d. 6-4-1807
SEE CHART #1

#7 Albert Amerman
b. 1676, d. after 1737.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
7 sons.
SEE CHART #1

#8 Peter Jensen Amerman
baptized in Holland
Jan. 16, 50, Will probated Jan. 1703
Living County, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
SEE CHART #1

#9 Paulus VanderBeek
b. 1650, Will probated Jan. 1703
Living County, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
SEE CHART #1

#10 Maria (Thomas) widow
was the widow of Thomas Gardin
and William Babinett.

#11 Abraham Bellnap
b. ca. 1590 in Leamington, England.
d. 1643 in Lynn, Mass.
8 children

#12 Joseph Bellnap
b. 1630 in England.
d. 1712 in Boston, Mass.
m. 1st Ruth Williams
m. 2nd Lydia Ingalls
m. 3rd Anne Meakins
12 children

#13 Henry Ingalls
b. ca. 1480
His will was made in 1555, June 1st.
C.H.I.

#14 Robert Ingalls
Wife of Robert Ingalls of
Shirburn dated July 12, 1617
#152, 3 children
Elizabeth?

#15 Francis Ingalls
settled in Lynn, Mass.
in Boston
His will of 1672
mentions his wife
Mary & son
son in law Joseph Bellnap.

#16 Lydia Ingalls
#17 Mary?

#18 William Cheney
b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#19 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#20 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#21 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#22 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#23 Samuel Bellnap
b. May 24, 1707 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Jan. 1, 1771
Newburgh, New York.
m. 1729
13 children

#24 Thomas Bellnap
b. 1670 Boston, Mass.
d. 1755
m. Mar. 6, 1693.
7 children

#25 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#26 William Cheney
b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#27 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#28 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#29 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#30 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#31 Margaret M. Knight
b. Sept. 14, 1803 in
Washington Co., N.Y.
d. April 23, 1875
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
NO FURTHER
INFO ON MCKNIGHT
FAMILIES.

#32 Mary Elizabeth Anderson
b. May 1, 1833
d. May 26, 1903.
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
See Chart #5 for
Andrew and relating
families

#33 Calla Lema Juncoson
b. Aug. 26, 1864 in
Vermillion County,
Kent Township, Ind.
d. Aug. 13, 1946
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Ind.
See Chart #6 for
Juncosons and relating
families

#34 James Amerman
b. May 9, 1831 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
d. Jan. 11, 1904
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
m. Oct. 28, 1852
James
10 children

#35 Peter Amerman
b. Dec. 14, 1786 in
Newburgh, New York
d. Apr. 28, 1872
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
m. Feb. 10, 1824 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
14 children

#36 Strick Amerman
b. Sept. 26, 1759, Newburgh, N.Y.
d. Mar. 14, 1826.
bur. Old Town Cemetery
Newburgh, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
Christian Church in the
American Revolution.
11 children
m. 4-16-1782

#37 Albert Amerman
b. Feb. 9, 1733, d. Sept. 1, 1818
m. Dec. 9, 1755, apt. B.R. Church
Baker in the American Revolution.
15 children
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
SEE CHART #1

#38 Helina Trice
b. 1715
d. 6-4-1807
SEE CHART #1

#39 Albert Amerman
b. 1676, d. after 1737.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
7 sons.
SEE CHART #1

#40 Peter Jensen Amerman
baptized in Holland
Jan. 16, 50, Will probated Jan. 1703
Living County, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
SEE CHART #1

#41 Paulus VanderBeek
b. 1650, Will probated Jan. 1703
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was the widow of Thomas Gardin
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b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#51 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#52 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#53 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#54 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#55 Samuel Bellnap
b. May 24, 1707 in
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d. Jan. 1, 1771
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m. 1729
13 children

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b. 1670 Boston, Mass.
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m. Mar. 6, 1693.
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b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#59 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#60 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#61 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#62 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
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NO FURTHER
INFO ON MCKNIGHT
FAMILIES.

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b. May 1, 1833
d. May 26, 1903.
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
See Chart #5 for
Andrew and relating
families

#65 Calla Lema Juncoson
b. Aug. 26, 1864 in
Vermillion County,
Kent Township, Ind.
d. Aug. 13, 1946
bur. Riverside Cemetery
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See Chart #6 for
Juncosons and relating
families

#66 James Amerman
b. May 9, 1831 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
d. Jan. 11, 1904
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
m. Oct. 28, 1852
James
10 children

#67 Peter Amerman
b. Dec. 14, 1786 in
Newburgh, New York
d. Apr. 28, 1872
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
m. Feb. 10, 1824 in
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14 children

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Christian Church in the
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11 children
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15 children
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
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7 sons.
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baptized in Holland
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b. 1650, Will probated Jan. 1703
Living County, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
SEE CHART #1

#74 Maria (Thomas) widow
was the widow of Thomas Gardin
and William Babinett.

#75 Abraham Bellnap
b. ca. 1590 in Leamington, England.
d. 1643 in Lynn, Mass.
8 children

#76 Joseph Bellnap
b. 1630 in England.
d. 1712 in Boston, Mass.
m. 1st Ruth Williams
m. 2nd Lydia Ingalls
m. 3rd Anne Meakins
12 children

#77 Henry Ingalls
b. ca. 1480
His will was made in 1555, June 1st.
C.H.I.

#78 Robert Ingalls
Wife of Robert Ingalls of
Shirburn dated July 12, 1617
#152, 3 children
Elizabeth?

#79 Francis Ingalls
settled in Lynn, Mass.
in Boston
His will of 1672
mentions his wife
Mary & son
son in law Joseph Bellnap.

#80 Lydia Ingalls
#81 Mary?

#82 William Cheney
b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#83 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#84 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#85 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#86 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#87 Samuel Bellnap
b. May 24, 1707 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Jan. 1, 1771
Newburgh, New York.
m. 1729
13 children

#88 Thomas Bellnap
b. 1670 Boston, Mass.
d. 1755
m. Mar. 6, 1693.
7 children

#89 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#90 William Cheney
b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#91 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#92 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#93 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#94 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#95 Margaret M. Knight
b. Sept. 14, 1803 in
Washington Co., N.Y.
d. April 23, 1875
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
NO FURTHER
INFO ON MCKNIGHT
FAMILIES.

#96 Mary Elizabeth Anderson
b. May 1, 1833
d. May 26, 1903.
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
See Chart #5 for
Andrew and relating
families

#97 Calla Lema Juncoson
b. Aug. 26, 1864 in
Vermillion County,
Kent Township, Ind.
d. Aug. 13, 1946
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Ind.
See Chart #6 for
Juncosons and relating
families

#98 James Amerman
b. May 9, 1831 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
d. Jan. 11, 1904
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
m. Oct. 28, 1852
James
10 children

#99 Peter Amerman
b. Dec. 14, 1786 in
Newburgh, New York
d. Apr. 28, 1872
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
m. Feb. 10, 1824 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
14 children

#100 Strick Amerman
b. Sept. 26, 1759, Newburgh, N.Y.
d. Mar. 14, 1826.
bur. Old Town Cemetery
Newburgh, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
Christian Church in the
American Revolution.
11 children
m. 4-16-1782

#101 Albert Amerman
b. Feb. 9, 1733, d. Sept. 1, 1818
m. Dec. 9, 1755, apt. B.R. Church
Baker in the American Revolution.
15 children
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
SEE CHART #1

#102 Helina Trice
b. 1715
d. 6-4-1807
SEE CHART #1

#103 Albert Amerman
b. 1676, d. after 1737.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
7 sons.
SEE CHART #1

#104 Peter Jensen Amerman
baptized in Holland
Jan. 16, 50, Will probated Jan. 1703
Living County, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
SEE CHART #1

#105 Paulus VanderBeek
b. 1650, Will probated Jan. 1703
Living County, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church
SEE CHART #1

#106 Maria (Thomas) widow
was the widow of Thomas Gardin
and William Babinett.

#107 Abraham Bellnap
b. ca. 1590 in Leamington, England.
d. 1643 in Lynn, Mass.
8 children

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b. 1630 in England.
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m. 1st Ruth Williams
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#110 Robert Ingalls
Wife of Robert Ingalls of
Shirburn dated July 12, 1617
#152, 3 children
Elizabeth?

#111 Francis Ingalls
settled in Lynn, Mass.
in Boston
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mentions his wife
Mary & son
son in law Joseph Bellnap.

#112 Lydia Ingalls
#113 Mary?

#114 William Cheney
b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#115 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#116 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#117 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#118 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#119 Samuel Bellnap
b. May 24, 1707 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Jan. 1, 1771
Newburgh, New York.
m. 1729
13 children

#120 Thomas Bellnap
b. 1670 Boston, Mass.
d. 1755
m. Mar. 6, 1693.
7 children

#121 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#122 William Cheney
b. June 30, 1667, aged 63.
Em. in 1639
7 children
Margaret?

#123 Thomas Cheney
m. Jan. 11, 1655
at Roxbury, Mass.
11 children

#124 Jane Cheney
b. June 5, 1667
d. June 13, 1667.

#125 Lydia Stearns
b. Apr. 21, 1707
d. May 8, 1764.

#126 Bridget Richardson
b. Sept. 30, 1737 in
Woburn, Mass.
d. Aug. 8, 1777.

#127 Margaret M. Knight
b. Sept. 14, 1803 in
Washington Co., N.Y.
d. April 23, 1875
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
NO FURTHER
INFO ON MCKNIGHT
FAMILIES.

#128 Mary Elizabeth Anderson
b. May 1, 1833
d. May 26, 1903.
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
See Chart #5 for
Andrew and relating
families

#129 Calla Lema Juncoson
b. Aug. 26, 1864 in
Vermillion County,
Kent Township, Ind.
d. Aug. 13, 1946
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Ind.
See Chart #6 for
Juncosons and relating
families

#130 James Amerman
b. May 9, 1831 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
d. Jan. 11, 1904
bur. Riverside Cemetery
Clinton, Indiana.
m. Oct. 28, 1852
James
10 children

#131 Peter Amerman
b. Dec. 14, 1786 in
Newburgh, New York
d. Apr. 28, 1872
bur. Highgate Cemetery
N.E. of Juncoson, Ind.
m. Feb. 10, 1824 in
Daniels Co., Ind.
14 children

#132 Strick Amerman
b. Sept. 26, 1759, Newburgh, N.Y.
d. Mar. 14, 1826.
bur. Old Town Cemetery
Newburgh, New York.
bapt. Dutch Reformed Church.
Christian Church in the
American Revolution.
11 children
m. 4-16-1782

#133 Albert Amerman
b. Feb. 9, 1733, d. Sept. 1, 1

William Cheney } 1st Generation
m Margaret ? }

Thomas Cheney } 2nd Gen.
Jane Atkinson }

Jane Cheney } 3rd Gen.
Thomas Belknap }

Samuel Belknap } 4th Gen.
Lydia Stearns }

Isaac Belknap } 5th Gen.
Bridget Richardson }

Mary Belknap } 6th Gen.
Derrick Amerman }

Peter Amerman } 7th Gen.
Margaret M^c Knight }

James Amerman } 8th Gen.
M. Elizabeth Andrews }

Wm. Sherman Amerman } 9th Gen.
Calla Foxcannon }

Mary-Sadie } 10th Gen.
Alice - etc. }

PART I.

William of Roxbury and His Descendants.

WILLIAM CHENEY was a very early resident of Roxbury, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, (now included in the city of Boston.) The oldest records of that town which have been brought down to modern times are contained in a volume whose opening sentence says that *the book was bought in 1639* for the purpose of recording various matters relating to the inhabitants. Its earliest entries are not dated. One of these is a list of the men who owned land and lived in the town, entitled "A note of the estates and persons of the Inhabitants of Roxbury." Seventy men are enrolled; they range from "Edward Pason," possessor of 3 acres of ground, to "M^r Thomas Dudley" with his 356 acres. "W^m Cheiney" is the fortieth name, with 24½ acres, showing that he was above the average in wealth. This list is on a page where the year 1640 is given as the date of a preceding entry; and 1642 is the date of the entry on the following page. A number of circumstances indicate that the list was written near the close of the year 1640. On other pages of the old record book there are deeds of land recorded, and in the bounds of two of these "the land of Cheney" and "the meadow of Cheyney" are mentioned; both were made in 1640. These records demonstrate the fact that William Cheney was a land-holder and resident in Roxbury before 1640; and they do no more.

The settlement at Roxbury was begun in 1630, a little later than those at Dorchester and Boston; but there was no

ch organization for a year, and no pastor till 1632. In records of the Church of Roxbury, written by the first pastor, who was that remarkable "Apostle to the Indians," John Eliot, there is a very interesting list of the members, giving many personal sketches. They are arranged, in general way, according to the dates of their joining the church, which was sometimes the order in which they came from New England. But a good many men and women did not unite with the churches at once upon their arrival; in many instances they were unwilling to leave their allegiance to the English church; sometimes they were not considered by the ministers to be suitable persons to be admitted; in other cases they were modest about themselves, and feared they were not worthy. From some cause or other William Cheney himself did not join until he had been in Roxbury at least twenty four years; for it was "5th 1st 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ " that he was "admitted to full communion." His wife joined much later. In view of her membership it was that "4 (4) 1643" that Abigail Cheyny the daughter of William Cheyny was baptized. But Mr Eliot does not give us the date when she joined. Her name is the 210th in his series; it follows the way after some who are said to have arrived in 1636, 1638 and 1641, mingled with undated names; and the next member whose date of joining is given was "received the 2^d 1644."

"—Cheny the wife of William Cheney."

That is the entry; a score of women are so recorded before her line; the good parson could not remember all the Christian names of the sisters! The date of her coming *may have been* before her joining; and her membership *must have begun* before 1643. There the direct evidence stops. Right here it is proper to consider the matter of the other Cheney family which resided in Roxbury in those early times. The 133^d entry in the list of church members is this:—

John Cheney he came into the Land in the yeare 1635. he brought 4 children, Mary, Martha, John, Daniel. Sarah his 5th child was borne in the

last month of the same yeare 1635, cald February. he removed from our church to Newbery the end of the next sūer 1636.

Martha Cheny the wife of John Cheney."

Only that! Not a word as to whether he was related to the man "William Cheney" whose wife the good parson was to write down a few pages beyond! The family name, which he spelled the same, suggests kinship. Yet the Reverend recorder describes Philip Eliot in glowing terms without a hint that he was his own brother, although he makes note under Thomas Ruggles who "came in the yeare 1637," that "he was Eld^r broth^r to John Ruggles" who had been enrolled before as having come in 1635. There is nothing to be concluded from the omission of a statement concerning the relationship of the "Cheny" families.

In the Roxbury Land Records there is a detailed description of each settler's real estate, with the names of the owners of adjacent tracts.

William Cheney's homestead lay in a bend of the old highway which is still a well trodden thoroughfare—Dudley street—on the southeast side, near its junction with Warren st. The other tracts of land were widely scattered.

"WILLIAM CHEINEY his house barne Garden and land theirt o about two acres and a halfe butting upon William Parkes south and east and upon the highway north and west; And sixteene acres in the great lotts more or lesse betweene the lands of John Johnson towards the west, and the schoole lands towards the east. And ten acres of swampe neare the great lotts lying betweene Giles Pason, and Ralph Hemingway, and the heires of Samuell Hagborne. And six acres of salt marsh in Gravelly poynt. And six acres of fresh meadow in the great meade, upon John Stowe his heires east, and Richard Sutton west, with two rodds wide of upland at both ends and so upon the commons. And seaven acres more or lesse of errable land upon Richard Sutton north, John Gorton west, and upon John Turner south. And in the first and third allotment of the last devission being the fift lott lying betweene John Johnson and heires of George Alcocke threescore and sixteene acres and a halfe and ten rod. And foure and twenty acres and a halfe within the thousand acres neare Deddam. And twenty acres of land more or lesse lying in the great lotts bounded on the way to the fresh meadow on the east the land of the heires of John Levens on the south, the schoole land and Richard Peacockes north

west and upon Giles Pason and the highway northerly. And three acres and a halfe of meadow lying in the fresh meades butting east upon my owne fresh meade and upon John Peirpoynt west. And an acre of land commonly called the wolf trapp bought of Humphrey Johnson lying on the north of the land of John Gorton, and west upon the highway. And halfe of sixteene acres of woodland lately the land of Richard Sutton, but bought by him of John Johnson."

The deed of this "Wolf Trapp" is not on record, though there are deeds recorded whereby lands adjoining this piece were conveyed and called "Wolf Trap," showing that the name applied to quite a large tract, perhaps a valley where many wolves had been taken. We find two deeds of William Cheney's, one of land he bought, the other of some he sold; and we give them here.

"29. 3. 1648.

"Humphrey Johnson of Roxbury granted unto Willim Chenie of Roxbury twenty Acres of land in Roxbury bounded wth the high way that leads to the fresh meddow on the East, the land of the heires of John Levens south, the schoole lands & Richard Peacocks north west, & Giles Pason & the high way Northerly & this was by an absolute deed of sale 2 (1) 1647. wth all p^riviledgs thereto belonging.

Humphrey Johnson and a seale"

Sealed & dd in p'sence
of William Aspinwall
Nicholas Butler.

William Cheney of Roxbury and Margaret his wife sell to John Peirpoint "One entire quarter or fourth part of a Water Mill in Roxbury, and one quarter part of a peice of Marish ground esteemed to be one Acre more or less being all that is his, or that belongeth to his said part of the said Mill, part whereof lyeth neer to the sd Mill on the South side of the said Mill, & adjoining unto the River wh dives the saied watermill, And on the north side of a Creek cut out there for the passage of the wast water And the other part thereof lyeth on the South side of the said Creek being a rod in Breadth all along the sd Creek as it is Cutt together with the Rights and appurtenances thereof, which said Quarter part of the said Mill & marsh ground as aforesaid the said William Cheney purchased of John Johnson, Joshua Hewes & others agents for Hugh Pritchard late of Roxbury aforesaid now resident in the Commonwealth of England, as by their deed unto the said Cheney bearing date the thirtieth day of June one thousand Six hundred Fifty one appeareth." Dated July 6, 1658; attested by Dea. William Parke Feb. 1, 1683.

William Parke sold one fourth of the same Mill property to John Pierpoint the same day.

The town records explain this transaction.

"Att a Meeting in Brō Johnsons Hall y^e 17: 10^{br} 1655 there was Liberty on a voat propounded by y^e Constable graunted to John Johnson, John Gore, John Pearepoint, Williā Parke, Williā Cheney and Thomas Mekins to sett downe a Brest Mill or und^r shott in or neere y^e place where y^e old mill stood, neere Hugh Clerkes Barne provided that satisfaction be made unto those that shall receive dammage by damming of y^e water in drowning of Ground" &c.

In the margin this is written: "The Dammages done By damming the water for the Corn Mill and fulling Mill to be made good."

Below a memorandum states that the abovementioned men had bought Hugh Clerke's barn which was the old mill house and all the appurtenances and the ground &c. for "fifteene pounds & a load of wood."

The annals of the town do not give the proceedings of town meetings in the earliest days, but there are a few movements of the citizens which are noted well. One of these is the founding in 1645 of the Roxbury Free School, supported by voluntary subscriptions but managed by town officers.

The original paper with its autograph signatures is extant. It shows William Cheney not only as a subscriber to the fund but as one of the few leading men who specially *guaranteed* to the town the payment of their yearly contributions.

His subscription to the school-fund was eight shillings a year,—more than the average. It is disappointing to find that our ancestor made his "mark" upon these documents. Possibly his eyesight had failed; but as he was only forty-one years old the probability is that he had not learned to write, as was the case with a great majority of the people of England in that age. Yet he must have been considered by his neighbors a man of good general information and judgment, or he would not have had the honor of being chosen as a member of the board of directors,—“feoffees,”—of this Roxbury Latin School, who had the employing of the teacher and other administrative matters in charge.

"The Doners did meet upon the fiftene day of Febuary 1663 and thay came to anew choise of seven foeffese and thay chose theas following

Dacon parks
Edward Denison
Robt willyams
Willyam Cheney
Giles payson
John Bowles
Thomas Weld."

To go back again in the history, we find that William Cheney was elected to the board of assessors of the infant borough at an early day.

Feb. 21, 1648 "It was voted that John Johnson [Edward] Deneson and John Gore wth M^r John Alcocke . . . William Cheney should be the men that shall . . . ensuing year rate men according to their estat . . . the defraying of y^e fore sayd Charges of y^e Ministry."

A few years afterward he was called upon to use that good judgment and fair-mindedness which he seems to have possessed in good amount in another matter.

"It was voted & agreed to by all the inhabitants Febr. 23. (52) that their should be raised for the maintenance of the ministry for this yeare insuing the sume of six score pounds to be borne by all the inhabitants in an equall proportion. for the proportioning of which sume the inhabitants of Roxsbury have chosen the two Deacons & John Johnson, William Cheiney Edward Denison John Ruggles sr. & Thomas Weld which sume of six score pounds is to be devided betweene M^r John Eliot & M^r Samuell Danfoorth in an equall proportion:"

One of the offices that called for promptness and energy and for good faculty of dealing with men was the position of constable. He was the policeman on disagreeable occasions; the messenger of the selectmen sometimes; but his chief care was collecting taxes. He had a "rate" committed to him, with a sum to be obtained from each adult male inhabitant; and he had authority to pay out sums of money on selectmen's orders. At the end of the year he made a detailed report. If he did not possess a good education he must have a sharp faculty of reckoning and a strong memory of names and

some years must be attributed to Mr. Cheney, in the depth of their tenderness and the sagacity and prudence of the plans made for her. One feels from this will that the man had a good mind and a good heart; was a loyal husband, a kind father, and a cordial believer in Our Lord.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM CHENEY,

of Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1667.

"Being sick of body and of perfect understanding & memory according to my measure I doe make this my last will & Testament. I doe committ my soul into the Armes of the Everlasting mercy of God my saviour & deare & blessed Redeemer & my body unto my friends & relations to be decently interred by them in hope of a blessed Resurrection. As for that Estate which it hath pleased the Lord to lend unto mee I doe dispose of as followeth: Imp^t my will is that my deare & afflicted wife margaret Cheney bee Carefully & sufficiently provided for duringe the time of her naturall life to that end my will is that shee have & Enjoy all the rents & profits yearly & Every yeare duringe the aforesaide tearme . . . of all my Houses Lands & Orchards that I doe possessed of Either in Roxbury Boston or Elsewhere. Except such part of my Lands or Estate which I shall hereafter in this my will dispose of to my children or otherwise. which Estate bequeathed by mee unto my said wife it is my will shee Enter upon & bee possessed of immediately after my decease (to wit) the present crop upon all the Land. & the use of all my Household stufte & goods my debts & funerall Expences in the first place being with all Convenient speed fully discharged: & for my said wives more Comfortable being, my desire is that one of my Executors may live in my house in Roxbury with her to Enjoy the housing & Lands by the yeare, which I have as is aforesaid given unto my said wife, upon such Equall tearmes as my other Executors & overseers (all of them to bee named hereafter shall agree with him for. but in case both my Executors see Cause to refuse to accept of this motion in answere to my desire herein then my will is that it bee lett out by my Executors or Overseers to the best advantage for my said wives Comfortable supply & maintenance further my will is that when all my debts & Legacies are discharged out of my stock & Husbandry utensils, as Carts plowes & such like what remains of my stock afterwards, my will is it bee lett out or disposed of for my said wives use by my

Executors with the advice of my Overseers. And my will is that all my moveables bee for my wives use duringe her life Except what is before disposed. And in case what is above Expressed bee not sufficient for the Comfortable maintenance of my said wife then my will is that the house at Boston bee sold & employed & improved for her further & better supply:—

Item I doe will & bequeath unto my son John Cbeiney all that Land both arable & pasture lying on the East side of the Great Lotts, being twenty Acres more or less, being now in the possession of the said John. Also I give to my said sonn a parcell of meadow in the fresh meades being two Acres bee the same more or less as it lyeth on the south of a ditch made to dreine the said meadow. Also I Give unto him one Acre of salt marsh, bee it more or less as it lyeth bounded with a Creek next the marsh of John Bowles, formerly Isaac Heatbes Also give unto him Eight Acres of Land more or less lying neere house of William Hopkins all & Every of these parcells of Land my will is that my said sonn John bee possessed immediately after my decease:—Item I bequeath unto my sonn William Cbeiney all that lying & being in medfeld, latly in the possession of my sai[d] [son] upon this condition or proviso [that] bee & his wife Debo[rab] bee Reconsiled & live together in meadfeild or Elsewh[ere], [to] the sattisfaction of John Wisewell of Boston & Deacon [Williams] of Roxbury, but not in Providence or that Jurisdiction [provided] also that what either my selfe or Deacon Williams have alrea[dy] or doe stand Engaged for to the Court ehafte bee first repayd & fully discharged by h[im] or assignes, but otherwise if said sonn neglect [to] accept it with these provisoes then my will is that [there] bee paid to John Wisewall of Boston out of my Estate * * * [the re]sidue I dispose of as followeth

Item I will & bequeath to my sonn Joseph Cbeiney sixty pounds (to witt) my Land lying in the thir . . . * being thirty seaven Acres more or less. & twenty paid to my said sonn Joseph out of my stock:— Item my will is that my three daughters (to witt) [Ellen], [Marga]ret [and] mehitable have Each of them Tenn pounds out of my stock

After my said wives decease my will is, first that . . . & Lands in Roxbury ondisposed of before by this my [will be] give[n] unto two sons of my Eldest sonn Thomas Cbeiny his sonn Thomas & his sonn William, to bee improv[ed] for their] bennefit by their ffather untill they are twenty one then bee Enjoyed by them:—

secondly what remaines of my Estate after my said wiv[e] [de] cease either in stock or otherwise in bousing or Lands [or] other Estate in any kind undisposed of by this my will is that the one halfe of it bee given to my sonn Joseph Cheiney & for the other halfe thereof is that [it] divided into ffoure Equall parts. And soe disposed of [it to] sonn John Cheiney & to my Three aforesd daughter[s] [to each of] them an Equal Portion thereof Lastly I doe [make my] Loving sonns Thomas Cheiney & Thomas [Hastings] [executors] of this my will, requesting my deare & respected [friends] John Elliot, Deacon William Parke & Edward Bugbee Overseers, Aprill the last sixty seaven.

William W Cheiney
bis marke & a seale

Witnesses

John newell

Samuell scarbarow."

"30th of July 1667

John newell & Samuel scarbarow deposed," &c.

30 July, 1667 "Thomas Cheny & Thomas Hastings Executors to the last will & Testament of William cheney" presented the inventory of the estate, taken by James Everell and Joseph How.

It seems practically certain that the eldest son, Thomas, had previously received his portion of his father's property in land or money.

AN INVENTORY of the Goods & Estate of William Cheny, late of Roxbury, deceased, Taken by us whose names are heere, underwritten the 10th day of July: 1667.

I: in wearing Apparrell	010:13:4
" one dwelling house with other housing adjoyning with orchards & yards in all about two Acres	230:00:==
" 16: Acres more or less pasture & Arable lying within the Great Lotts in Roxbury	060:00:==
" 10: Acres pasture & wood land neere the Great Lotts	020:00:==
" 5: Acres of meadow in the meadowes more or less	025:00:==
" 8 Acres of Land in upper Calves pasture	032:00:==
" 38 Acres of wood Land more or less in first division, being the first Lott in that Division	056:00:==
" 8 Acres of salt marsh meadow lying at gravily point more or less	043:00:==

I: 5 Cowes. 21 ^l . one horse, 6 ^l . two oxen, 13 ^l	040:00:==
" 2 heifers one steere one yeare, advantage	006:00:==
" one mare with her fole, a horse coult two yeares	009:00:==
" 3. Swine	002:10:==

534:03:4

In the Parlor:

" one Bedstead one feather bed one feather boulder, one great flock boulder one feather pillow, one p ^a of sheets one red rugg 3 Curtaines two Curtaine rodde, one chaffe bed	011:00:==
" a small trundle bedsted one old chaffe bed, 2 great flock boulders one pr of sheets one Coverlide	002:00:==
" 3: chayres one of them a great broad chayre	000:12:==
" one great Cubberd 30 ^a : 3 fine sheets 2 ^l	003:10:==
" in other linnen 1 ^l : 13 ^a . 2 yards of new woolen cloath 10 ^a	002:03:==
" one great Table: 1 ^l : three white streked blankets 2 ^l :	003:00:==
" 3 remnants of Kersey 8 yards or thereabouts at 8 ^a p. yd.	003:00:==
" one remnant of Cotton 7 ^a . one small Carpet	000:12:==
" one little Cubberd: 7 ^a . two chests, 16 ^a	001:03:==
" 5 Quishions 25 ^a . one feather pillow, one great flock pillow, & one pillowber 8 ^a	001:13:==

562:17:4

In the Hall:

" two Tables	000:10:0
" in pewter 4 ^l : 1 ^a : in brass 4 ^l : 10 ^a	008:11:==
" one p ^a of Cob iron & tongs one old gridiron	000:08:==
" 2 Trammells one iron drypin pann one spitt, a p ^a bellows & a chafin dish	000:18:==
" one musquett 10 ^a in iron tools 1 ^l : 6 ^a	001:16:==
" in pailles or wooden ware or lumber	000:10:==

In Hall Chamber:

" one bedsted one old bed & boulder	001:05:==
" one p ^a sheets 15 ^a . 3 old blankets Coverlid	000:07:==
" The sheets before Expressed	000:15:==
" 2 blankets: 1 ^l : 4 ^a . 15 yards of new cloath 1 ^l : 18 ^a	003:02:==
" A house at Boston	080:00:==

In Parlor Chamber:

" one bed sted a bed one p ^a of sheets 2 blankets & curtaines & vallance	003:10:==
" one linen wheele 5 ^a : & 10 ^l of Cotton yarne: 15 ^a	001:00:==
" 4 ^l of Cotton 2 ^a : 12 ^l of Course linen yarne 8 ^a	000:10:==

In Garret :

Indian Corne onthrashed by Estimation 24 bushells	003:12:==
Indian Corne more 12 bushells	001:18:==
„ 12 bushells of Rye 1 ¹ : 8 ^s : a pannell & pillion 15 ^s	003:03:==
„ in a Cart rope 8 ^s : in blasted wheate 10 ^s : 4 bushell of mault 18 ^s	001:16:==
„ one bushell & halfe of mault	000:06:9

In Cellar :

„ old barrells & other old Lumber as hogsheds	000:10:==
„ an old Cart wheels & part of a bed & other things as yoake clevice & other irons about the Cart	003:00:==
„ one p ^r of iron traces & whipiles a clevice a plow share Cutter & Coller with 5 fforkes	001:02:==
„ 2 bills due from John Parepoint	018:15:==
„ in debts due from several men	012:14:9
„ in Cart nailles	001:11:6
„ in boards provided for shingling the barn lento	002:02:==
„ in shingles 11000 ^m at 16 ^s	008:16:==
„ in nailles & clapboard	003:00:==
„ in money to be received for to releive his widow in case of necessity now in the hands of Thomas Cheney by advice to bee ready upon all demands	020:12:==
„ 37 Acres of woodland given to Joseph Cheney by Will	040:00:==
„ in Corne upon the Ground Indian & English	008:00:==
„ in grass upon the Ground fresh & salt	003:00:==
„ 8 Acres of wood Land Given to John Cheney	008:00:==
„ 20 Acres in John Cheneys possession as by will	060:00:==
„ in two parcells of meddow given by will unto John Cheney	016:00:==

886:11:4

William Parke: Thomas Weld:
Edw: Dennison.

Pioneer life was replete with rough, hard toil for all; even the officials and brain-workers were not exempt from servile labors. Yet in many cases robust health compensated in part for the hardships, and the *men* were usually vigorous and thrifty. But the lot of the women was severe, and many of them bent under the cares of motherhood and home-making. Medical practice was very stupid in that period; and it is not astonishing that public opinion on the subject of sickness was very erroneous, often absurd, sometimes cruel.

Even the pastors, animated by the most benevolent motives, frequently applied their religious opinions to the sick in ways which appear at once grotesque and sad to us in this age of widespread knowledge of hygiene. The following item from the Roxbury church record shows how an overworn and nervously prostrated mother in the community was looked upon by those who truly loved her, but who completely misunderstood her case.

“1673, 24. 3^m. Margaret Cheany widow having been long bound by Satan under a melancholick distemper, (above 10 or 11 years) wth made her wholly neglect her Calling & live mopishly, this day gave thanks to God for loosing her chain, & confessing & bewailing her sinful yielding to temptation.”

She thus appears to have recovered from that “nervous prostration” (as we should call it to-day) six years after her husband's death. During that time her eldest son, Thomas, had left his Cambridge farm to the care of others, and lived with her on the Roxbury homestead. A few years later the good widow married a second husband, a Mr. “Burge” or “Burgess,” whose Christian name has not been found in any record, associated with her, so that we have no means of identifying him. Their wedded bliss could not have endured long, for in a deed of some property in the latter part of the year 1679, she was described as a “widow.” Here we have the deed of the Boston property referred to in Mr. Cheney's will.

“MARGARET BURDGE of Roxbury in New England, widow, Relict of William Cheeny sometime of s^d. Roxbury Dece^d. Thomas Hastings of Watertown & Margaret his wife, Thomas Wight and Mehitable his wife, and Joseph Cheeny of Medfield the son and daughters of the aforesaid William Cheeny, for and in consideration of the Summe of thirty pounds current money of New England unto the s^d Margaret Burdge for her necessary use well and truly paid” &c. convey to Samuel Shrimpton of Boston, merchant, “a Parcell of Land in Boston fronting upon a Laine leading from the Broad street (neer the Town house) unto the Town dock, and is bounded upon the s^d Laine Easterly measuring in breadth ffourteen foote more or less, and upon the land of the widow Armitage Northerly, the Land of John Usher westerly, and Land of John Parker or his successors Southerly, or howsoever otherwise bounded, measuring in length or

depth four and twenty foote more or less, bearing the aforesaid breadth throughout its whole depth; with all the Stones & bricks now upon the s^d Land (the remaines of the Tenement or building late standing thereupon)."
... March 15, 1679/80.

"Thomas Cheeny one of the Executors of the last will of William Cheeny" consented to the deed.

It would be interesting to know how this Boston property was obtained. No deed of purchase is on record. July 2, 1668, Rev. John Wilson sold a part of his lot (which was on the North side of State street, between Washington and Devonshire) to Hezekiah Usher; and mentioned this lot of William Cheney's as forming part of the Eastern boundary. We thus locate the tract as a portion of a piece of land which Anthony Stoddard sold in 1644 to James Mattock and he to James Synderland [Sunderland]; and three days later John Parker bought the Southern portion of the tract, and Edward Goodwin was named as bounding Parker's piece on the North. How this last strip passed into the possession of William Cheney is a point on which there is at present no light.

Not far from that time she removed to Boston; was dismissed from the Roxbury church to the "South Church, Boston," April 9, 1682, and received May 19, following, each clerk setting her down as the "widow Cheney"!

And here occurred a transaction which was a mere "red-tape" formality of that period, in connection with that removal, but which seems needless and ridiculous to us to-day. Thomas Cheney "became surety to the town of Boston that his mother Margaret Burge and her family would not become chargeable to the town," April 24, 1682. Such bonds had to be given in the case of well-known, even wealthy people.

Only a few more years pass, and the widow's hand makes the letter "M" as her "mark" — because she could not see clearly or handle the pen steadily, we will suppose — in signing her will. Why she had her home in Boston in her last days, and with whom she resided, no one explains. Perhaps some child of her second husband made a home for her; or she may have had a brother or sister residing there.

The witnesses to her will are persons entirely unconnected with her, so far as we know. Robert Sanderson was a wealthy goldsmith, and Elizabeth was his second wife. His son Benjamin refers in his will, in 1679, to "sister Mary Sinderlin," i.e. Synderland or Sunderland; which suggests the former owner of the house in Boston. But this is all we can say now. The "old South Church" had been her church home, but she was laid by her former husband at Roxbury July 3, 1686, with a suitable prayer offered, we may suppose, by the venerable "Apostle Eliot, for the church record has this entry: 1686 M. 5. d. 3. Aged Sist. Cheny buried."

THE WILL OF MRS. MARGARET (CHENEY) BURGES.

I Margrat Burges widdow now living in Boston being at present of sound mind memory and reasonable understanding, praised be ye Lord do make this my last will and testam^t in manner and forme following

That is to say, First I give my precious soul into the hands of my heavenly father and dear Redeemer and my body to be decently buried according to y^e good discretion of my hereafter named Exec^r. in hope of a blessed Resurrection at the last day

Item I give & bequeath to my son Joseph Cheney thirty pounds in moneys

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Mebitabel Wight all my cloaths

It. I give and bequeath to my grandson W^m Cheney five pounds And to his two brothers Jr^s and Benjamin I give to each of them fifty shillings and I do make my son Joseph sole Exec^r of this my last will and testam^t all former wills being void as Witnes my hand and Seal this fifteenth day of may in the year of our Lord 1686.

Robert Sanderson, sen ^r ,	} her	(and a seal.)
Mary Emblin,		
Eli ^z Sanderson,		
witneses.	Margaret M Burge	mark

Presented Sept. 23, 1686.

The will seems to be in the handwriting of Elizabeth Sanderson, and the seal bears the stamp "E S."

An Inventory of the estate of Margaret Burges, Late of Boston who departed this life about July last.

	£.	s.	d.
In money	30	0	0
In wearing cloaths	0	15	0
A bed & blanket & 2 sheets	2	5	0
A Silver cup and Spoon	3	0	0
In Pewter	0	8	0
More in money	2	0	0
one chest	0	4	0
the total	52	7	0
Layd out in funeral charges	7	14	7

Before the President

Joseph Cheany Exect^r personally appearing made oath y^t y^e acct above contains a just and true Inventory of the estate of Margaret Burges late deceased of what hath come to his knowledge and that w^h more appears he will cause it to be added

Jurat coram Preside

Auf Tho. Dudley Cler.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET CHENEY.

- i. ELLEN,² b. in England about 1626, m. at Roxbury, Mass. March 20, 1642-3, *Humphrey Johnson*, a son of John and grandson of Isaac Johnson who was one of the chief men in the founding of Roxbury. Humphrey Johnson resided in Roxbury many years, then removed to Hingham; was a man of affairs, a soldier in Capt. Isaac Johnson's co. in the war against King Philip in 1675. Children: (1) Mehitabel Johnson, bapt. at Roxbury March 29, 1646, (2) Martha Johnson, bapt. Sept. 12, 1647, (3) Deborah Johnson, bapt. Jan. 20, 1649.

- ii. MARGARET,² b. —, m. in Roxbury, in April, 1650. Dea. Thomas Hastings, one of the leading men of Watertown, both in civil and religious affairs.

Thomas Hastings aged 29 years, with his wife Susanna, aged 25, embarked at Ipswich, Eng. April 10, 1634, in the Elizabeth, William Andrews, master. The 1st wife Susanna d. Feb. 2, 1650, and he m. 2^d, Margaret Cheney. There is no record of children by the first wife, but the second wife bore the following: Children of Dea. Thomas and Margaret (Cheney) Hastings: (1) Thomas Hastings, b. July 1, 1652; (2) John Hastings, b. March 1, 1653-4; (3) William Hastings, b. Aug. 8, 1655; (4) Joseph Hastings, b. Sept. 12, 1657; (5) Benjamin Hastings, b. Aug. 9, 1659; (6) Nathaniel Hastings, b. Sept 25, 1661; (7) Hephzibah

Hastings, b. Jan. 31, 1663-4, m. Dea. W^m Bond; (8) Samuel Hastings, b. March 12, 1665-6.

2. iii. THOMAS,² b.

3. iv. WILLIAM,² b.

- v. JOHN,² b. in Roxbury Sept. 29, 1639. He fitted for and entered Harvard College. So much is proved by the line at the top of a page in the ledger of the College steward,—

"John Cheeney is debtor,"—

in the fashion in which students' names were regularly written after they had passed their examinations. There was no other person of the name to have thus entered, except John son of John and Martha Cheney of Newbury, unless William Cheeney of Middletown, Conn., may have had a son bearing this name, of whom no memorial has come down; all *probabilities* point to the Roxbury youth as the Harvard student whose beginning of a course is thus chronicled about the year 1655, when Thomas² Cheney was just making a home in Cambridge.

However not a line further has been found in College annals to tell us the length of "John Cheeney" 's stay at Harvard, or the reason for his failing to be enrolled as a graduate. When his administrators refer to him they call him a "batcheler", which might only mean that he was unmarried, or might refer to his having taken the degree of bachelor of arts.

We know nothing of his career; but his death was recorded as both sudden and sad. "Found dead in our river"; "it was apprehended by y^e Jury that he slip^d in accidentally as he was catching of Eales".

As he had inherited property from his father there was something of an estate; and the family arranged and agreed in its settlement.

"Administration to the Estate of John Cheney the Sonne of William Cheny a Batcheler Late of Roxbery" was granted to Humphrey Johnson of Hingham, 29th 11th 1671. He presented an Inventory which showed "20 acres of land at the Great Lottes wth house & orchard"; "One acre of Salt meadow and two of fresh", and "Eight acres of woodland"; together with a sword, some tools, a feather bed and bolster, wearing apparel, etc.; £179. 18. 61. Joseph, as his youngest brother, laid claim at first to the estate; but yielded and took his share with the rest, on their giving him the feather bed and clothes. Hastings, Johnson and Wight, and Thomas, William and Joseph Cheney placed themselves on record in an agreement for division of the property.

Thomas

William
Margaret

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- vi. MEHITABEL,² b. in Roxbury June 1, baptized June 4, 1643, m. *Thomas Wight, Jr.* of Medfield. Children: (1) Mehitabel Wight, b. June 12, 1663, (2) Thomas Wight, b. Oct. 27, 1665, (3) Marie Wight, b. Feb. 20, 1667, (4) Eleazer Wight, b. June 1, 1669, (5) Joshua Wight, b. July 25, 1681.
4. vii. JOSEPH,² b. in Roxbury June 6, 1647.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM OF ROXBURY.

SECOND GENERATION.

Thomas
Jane Atkinson

2. THOMAS,² (William¹) m. in Roxbury Jan. 11, 1655, *Jane Atkinson*, of whose birth and parentage no record has been found; she lived to a good old age, and died not far from the 29th of July, 1724.

Thomas Cheney lived in Roxbury only a few years after his marriage; he was a member of a committee appointed by the town to inspect the bounds between Roxbury and Dorchester, Jan. 29, 1654/5; then he selected a spot on the south side of Charles River, within the limits of Cambridge at that time, but later included in Brighton, now in Boston, and made his home there. The deed of this earliest purchase is on record.

Richard Dana of Cambridge with Ann, his wife, for £146, sold to "Thomas cheney of the same place, husbandman," "One messuage or tenement, being the now Mansion place of mee the said Richard Dana, & being situate on the south side of Charles River within the bounds & limits of Cambridge abovesaid; containing one dwelling house with the lands adjoyneing, being by estimation about seventy acres, & is bounded with Roxbury High way on the South, & a High way anent Nathaniel Sparhawk's land on the east, also on the North a Highway and y^e land of m^r Edward Jackson & Thomas Browne on the West. Also a parcell of land neare the landing place at the River," . . . also a parcel of marsh land about thirteen acres and liberty of a highway to it. April 26, 1659.

His second purchase of which we find record was made Dec. 20, 1665; it was a tract of 2½ acres, bought of

Richard Francis, "land in Cambridge," bounded North West by land of Walter Hastings, South East by Dixon, South by Thomas Hammond, North —; a third was made two months later, Feb. 16, 1665 — [the year then closed March 24th, we must remember,] 23 acres "on the south side of Charles river," enclosed on three sides by lands of Richard Dana of whom he purchased, and, on the South East, bounded by lands of Thomas Brown. He made definite arrangements with Brown about boundary fence, and with Dana about right of way "to the Roxbury highway." He had specified permission to "flow the land to such a height as he should see fit."

When the town of Cambridge divided the pasture lands, Feb. 27, 1664, we find set down to the name of "Thomas Cheney" "ten acres and two cow commons"; and when the "lots beyond the eight mile Line betwixt that and Concord line" were divided in 1683, "Tho Chenny" had five acres.

In 1662 he was one of the surveyors of highways in Cambridge; in 1664 one of the signers of a petition to the General Court for the conservation of Cambridge rights and privileges. We have seen that he left his Cambridge home after his father's death, and went back to Roxbury to make his sick mother happy. He had the pleasure of seeing her recover her health; and, with whatever feelings we cannot tell, he saw her become Mrs. "Burdge."

In 1675 he served in Capt. Johnson's celebrated Roxbury company of soldiers, who marched from Boston July 6, 1675, for Mt. Hope, the stronghold of the Indian enemy, and rendered very efficient service, in December, 1675, when Capt. Johnson was killed. His continued residence in Roxbury is attested by the fact that April 13, 1684, three of his children, namely Thomas, William and John, "owned the covenant" in the Roxbury church.

He himself had joined the Cambridge church years before; and became a "freeman" of the colony, with all the rights and privileges that involved, at the same time as his father, — May 23, 1666.

On p. 15 of the First Book of Records we find

"A Record of an Agreement between Thomas Cheney and Giles Payson, Tobias Davis.

This wrighting testifieth a mutual agreement between Thomas Cheney and Deacon Giles Payson with the helpe and concurrence of the select men and feoffese of the schoole of Roxbury concerning a highway leading throw the land of Giles Payson and so leading into the Land of the said Thomas Cheney at the Great lot. The agreement and conclusion of the foresaid diferdence with a great dale of love and condescendancy (is as followeth) the said Deacon Payson doth freely give throw his land, where the dirty barrs are where formerly propriety use to goe in at one Rood broad next to Ralph Himenways fence beginning there one Rood wide one the Right hand of a Rock sone after you a come into the barrs and there being a small parcell of land one the right hand sone after you are in at the barrs this land the sd Cheney is to bye of the said Payson and to allow him after three pounds one acer and to pay it in mony. Furdermore the said Payson is to fence out one halfe of this hyeway beginning his part at the first entring in at the barrs and . . . even to make and soficiently maintaine the same and the said Thomas Cheney is to make and maintaine the other halfe fence between the Highway and the land of the said Paysons and to . . . the fence soficiant and forever to maintaine it so and for the . . . settlement of this way Ensigne Davis doth also agree to . . . throw his land for the runing up this way to the land of the sd Cheney the one making one halfe of the fence and the other the Other halfe of the fence and for ever to make soficiant and for ever to maintaine the same to the faithful performance of the foresaid premises we have hereunto set our hands this 10:11 72.

Witnes hereunto

William Park
Isaac Johnson
Griffin Crafts

Giles Payson
Thomas Cheney
Tobias Davis

Ensigne Davis Giles Payson and Thomas Cheney hath acknowledged this agreement to be thare Act and Deed 21:6. 1677 before me

J. Dudley Assist "

It was not many years before the return of the good man to his Cambridge estates. There he passed his declining days in comfort and peace, with much to make him happy, both in his own home and in those of his sons and daughters. At length he felt that he had not much time left, and he called in his neighbor, Thomas Oliver, who wrote moderately

and spelled extravagantly, and dictated the following will. His hand trembled and his eyes blurred as he signed it.

The recorder of wills for Middlesex county marked on the back of the document "Thomas China (Cheney)."

THE WILL OF THOMAS² CHENEY.

I Thomas Chany of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex in newengland, being throuth the favour and patience of god towards me at this time sound in judgment and memory: I do By these preasents constitute ordaine and declare, my last will and testement as foloweth (viz.) my presious and immortal soul I do desire to comitt humbly and beleivingly into the hand of god father, son and holy ghost, desiring to rest aloan on jesus Christ for life and salvation, my body I do comitt to the dust from which it was taken their to rest in hope of a happy resserrection at the last day and to be desently buried at the discretion of my children and christian freinds, and that estate which god hath given me I do dispose of as followeth (viz) my just debts and pneunerall expenses being first discharged: my will is that my beloved wife jane Chany, shall have my dwelling house and barne and sider mill, orchard and all the land adjoining to it: and ten acres of my marsh and all my swamp meddow and the upland adjoining to it accept such a parte as is hearafter mentioned, and also my household stuff and tools for husbandry, and all my stock, accept such a parte as is hear after other wise disposed of) in her hand and to be used by and under her mandgement for her maintenance and the bringing up my Children untill my son Benjamin Chany be full too and twenty years of adge, and when my son Benjamin shall be too and twenty years ould my will is that my too sons Joseph and Benjmin shall pay unto their sd mother, for her maintenance fourteen pounds a yeare yearly the one half in mony the other half as mony, this during her lifoin an estate of widdohood, my will is that my son Joseph shall pay to her six pounds a yeare, and my son Benjamin shall pay to her eight pounds a yeare, yearly, in maner as aforesaid but if my wife shall marrie againe, then my will is that my too sons afore sd shall pay unto their sd mother, forty shillings a yeare in mony yearly during her lif, also I do give to my wife on horse and one Cow for her oune: (Item) I do give to my son Thomas Chany to what he hath formerly had, one five acre lott lieing in Roxbury comonly Called Boalyis lott, he setting of with my executors four pounds in mony which I borrowed of him, and likewise paying to them forty shillings in mony, that if he shall be [] to discount sd four pounds in mony and to pay to my executors s^d forty shillings on that account, then I do give to my s^d son Thomas only forti shillings to be paid to him in or as mony and the aforesaid five acre lott I do leave in the hands of my executors to dispose of to pay debts as they shall have occasion, (item) I do give to my son William Chany forty shil-

Thomas²

lings to be paid to him in or as mony: (Item) I do give to my son Joseph four and twenty acres of upland and six acres of meddow at my swampe off the west ende of it, s^d tract of upland to be taken off the west side of my land liing their, and six acres of the hither or south ende of my marsh — and farther my will is that when my son Benjamin shall be to and twenty years of adge, then my son Joseph shall have and injoy all my upland at weady hill, accept twelve acres on the east side liing by the land of Icobad Brown and also so much more of my swamp meddow as shall amount to one half of it including the six acres formerly given him being the west side of it that is to say one half of my swamp and meddow bouth cleared and uncleared also too acres more of my marsh joyning to the aforesaid [. . .] six acres [. . .] also the west half of the orchyarde by the dwelling house for the tearme of six years, also I do give to my son Joseph a libertie to make his sider at the sider mill frely for the tearme of six years.

(Item) I do give unto my son Benjamin when he shall be full too and twenty years of adge my dwelling house and barne and sider mill, orchyard and all my land adjoyning theirunto, also twelve acres of upland at weady hill joyning to the land of Ichabod Brown, and the west half of my swamp meddow cleared and uncleared, and half of my marsh not before disposed of, also my will is that my son Benjamin shall have good libertie to pass over the marsh of my son Joseph at all times as he have occasion without denial or molestation, and I do give to my son Benjamin all my unsalls for husbandry (item) I do give to my son Nicolas ffishington one small parcell of land which his new house stands upon as it is bounded out and also eight pounds more to be paid to him in or as mony (item) i do give to my son James turner ten pound which shall be accounted part of the fifty pound which I promised him when he married my daughter (item) i do give to my son John Holbrook a lott within the bounds of Cambridge to [. . .] more or less called ffrancis lott and more ten pounds to be paid to him in or as mony (item) i do give to my daughter jane Chany forty pound to be paid to her in or as mony (item,) I do give to my daughter hanah Chany forty pounds to be paid to her in or as mony (item) i do give to my grandchild Hezaciah Turner if he live with my wife or my son Benjamin untill he be one and twenty yeare of adge) forty pounds in or as mony to be paid to him within too years after he cometh to be one and twenty years of adge, accept my executors shall see good to put him to a trade if so then my will is that he shall have but twenty pound paid to him in time and maner as afore s^d: also my will is that my son Joseph shall pay thirty pounds of the lagacies given in this my will, and that my son Benjamin shall pay the remainder of the said lagacies, also my will is that my sons shall have six years after my decease to pay the lagacies given in this my will, moreover my will is that my wife shall have libertie to take what room in the house she shall neade for her own use, also what room in the saller she shall have occasion for to improve for her own use without

molestation during her life in a st of widdowhood, also I do give to my wife al my household stuff, for her use and to give and dispose of as she pleaseth, also my will is that my son Benjamin shall keep for my wife one horse and one cow for her use during her widdowhood, the rest of my House not before disposed of I do leave in the hand of my executors to pay debts or help pay lagacies as they shall se occasion and I do hearby ordaine and appoynt my beloved wife jane Chany to be my executor and my son Nicolas ffishington to be my executor with her to execute this my will, in acknowledgment of this to be my last will and testament I do hereunto sett my hande and seale this twenty third day of october in the yeare of our lord one thousand six hundred and ninety three and in the fourth year of the reygne of king William and queen Mary

Thomas Cheney (seal)

Signed and Sealed before
these witnessis

Thomas Oliver
Nathaniell Robins
Thomas Bellknap

Charlestowne Novemb^r 6th 1693.

By y^e Honourable James Russell Esq. M^r Thomas Oliver, Nathan^l Robbins & Thomas Belknap the witnesses subscribed personally appearing made oath that they were present and saw y^e subscriber Thomas China sign & seal and heard him publish and declare y^e within to be his last will and Testament & that then when he so did he was of good understanding & of a disposing minde.

Jurat Coram
Jas. Russell.

Sam^l Phipps Reg^r.

March 4, 1594/5, the widow and Mr. Fessenden presented the inventory of the estate, taken by Thomas Oliver, Lt. James Trowbridge and Joseph Griggs.

An inventory of the estate of Thomas Chany laity of Cambridg Deceased as apprised by us whose names ar under written.

(imprimis) wearing apparrell	005 00 00
one bed with the furniture belonging to it	008 00 00
one trundle bedd with too blankets and one sheat to it	003 10 00
nine lether Chears 1 ^l : 7 ^s : three wainscott chears 6 ^d :	001 13 00
too tables 1 ^l : one looking glass 3 ^s : one table Carpitt 2 ^s : 6 ^d :	001 03 06
one window Curtaine: 2 ^s : too pare of sheets 1 ^l : in books 1 ^l :	002 02 00
more one fether bedd and boulster one [riedge] and on sheet and bedstead: 4 ^l : one Chest 5 ^s : woollin yarne 1 ^l : sheps wool 1 ^l : 10 ^s :	006 15 00

more one bedstedd bedd and bolster 1 ¹ : 5 ⁸ : three Chests 1 ¹ :	002 05 00
to flax and hempe, toe, and toe yarne 1 ¹ : 10 ⁸ : to ould iron 8 ⁸ :	
ould sithes sikles 8 ⁸ :	002 06 00
indian Corn 14 ¹ : rie 4 ¹ : 10 ⁸	018 10 00
more one bedsted and Coard 5 ⁸ : one table frame 4 ⁸ : spinning	
wheele 3 ⁸ :	000 12 00
to brass 5 ¹ : to peuter 3 ¹ : one iron pott and tramill 6 ⁸ : fire	
pan and tongs 3 ⁸ : one pare of Cobirons 3 ⁸ : one spitt	
fander and dripping pan 6 ⁸ : too ould iron potts 2 ⁸ : one	
settle 5 ⁸ one table and eight Chairs 10 ⁸ : 6 ^d :	009 15 06
one kneeding trough 3 ⁸ : one Churne 3 ⁸ . Chees Moats and	
bouls 2 ⁸ : too pales 2 ⁸ : five bushills of aples 2 ⁸ : four	
sider barrills 4 ⁸ : ould tubs and lumber 10 ⁸ :	001 06 00
too iron barrs 10 ⁸ : six augers 6 ⁸ : three hoes one spade 2 ⁸ : 6 ^d :	
one beetle and wedges 3 ⁸ : too axes one fro one ads 4 ⁸ :	
more in Carpindry tools 4 ⁸ : too ditching spades and stone	
hamer 4 ⁸	001 13 00
more fifteen bushills of barley and too bushills of rie	002 09 00
four oxen 12 ¹ : seven Cows 14 ¹ : too haffers 3 ¹ : too Calves 1 ¹ :	
10 ⁸ : eight sheep 2 ¹ : too horses 7 ¹ : eight swine, seven	
shots 9 ¹ :	048 10 00
one Carte and wheels with other utensills for husbendrie	006 00 00
one gunn, one sword 1 ⁸ : one sute of armor, one pipe 10 ⁸	001 08 00
one dwelling house, and barn, and sider mill and seventy acres	
of land and orchards theiron	290 00 00
Sixteen acres of marsh 1 ¹ : per acre	412 00 00
Sixty acres of upland at weady hill	120 00 00
twelve acres of fresh meddow 8 ¹ : pr acre	096 00 00
one six acre lott at roxbury	020 00 00
one lott Called francisis lott to acres and half	005 00 00
one ten acre lott toward the folls	005 00 00
	1064 00 00

Lt. James Trowbridge }
Joseph Griggs }

Thomas Oliver

The date of his death is not recorded.

The widow lived in Cambridge among her children and grandchildren, amply provided for; a part of the time her home was with her grandson, Hezekiah Turner. A business statement signed by her July 13, 1724, is her latest memorial; and a reference to July 29, 1724, in the probate papers of her son Benjamin seems to imply that that was the

date of her death. She must have been very aged, for it had been sixty-nine years since her marriage! Her age would render it conceivable that she might have been either a sister of Theodore Atkinson of Boston, or a daughter of Thomas Atkinson of Concord. But no evidence has yet been discovered to settle the question of her family connections.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS.²

- I. MARGARET,³ b. Nov. 26, 1656, m. in Cambridge, in 1673, *Nicholas Fessenden*, one of the most efficient and prosperous men of the young town. Born in England, he came hither to help his childless uncle, John Fessenden, who made him his heir. Nicholas Fessenden was a man of large sagacity, often in town office, greatly respected; he d. Feb. 24, 1718-9; his wife d. Dec. 10, 1717; both lie buried near the old church in Cambridge. Children: (1) Jane Fessenden, b. Oct. 25, 1674, d. July 24, 1676; (2) Hannah Fessenden, b. Aug. 27, 1676, d. Sept. 1676; (3) John Fessenden, b. Oct. 4, 1677; (4) Nicholas Fessenden, b. Jan. 12, 1680, grad. Harv. Coll. 1701, register of Probate, Master Gram. Sch. Cambridge; d. Oct. 5, 1719; (5) Thomas Fessenden, b. and d. 1682; (6) Thomas Fessenden, b. Aug. 12, 1684, res. Lexington*; (7) Margaret Fessenden, b. Jan. 22, 1686; (8) Jane Fessenden, b. April 22, 1688, m. Jan. 10, 1711, Samuel Winship; (9) Mary Fessenden, b. Oct. 28, 1689, m. June 15, 1712, Joshua Parker; (10) Ebenezer Fessenden; (11) William Fessenden; (12) Joseph Fessenden, bapt. Jan. 17, 1696; (13) Anna Fessenden, bapt. Jan. 9, 1697; (14) Benjamin Fessenden, bapt. June 15, 1701, grad. Harv. Coll. 1718, ordained at Sandwich Sept. 12, 1722, d. Aug. 7, 1746, an eminent minister.
5. II. THOMAS,³ b. Dec. 25, 1658.
- III. MEHITABEL,³ b. Feb. 20, 1660.
- IV. JOHN,³ b. in 1662, d. in Cambridge Aug. 6, 1689, "aged 26". This young man seems to have begun life hopefully, and formed pleasant friendships. But a sad end came. One evening he was riding out with several young friends, one of whom was John Hancock (who soon after became minister at Lexington), when

*The sixth child of Nicholas and Margaret (Cheney) Fessenden, Thomas, had, by wife Mary Locke, a dau. Elizabeth who mar. John Pierce, Jr. of Dorchester. Among the descendants of this Pierce-Fessenden line are the late Rev. John Pierce, D. D., of Brookline; Mr. William Blake Trask, of Dorchester, the distinguished genealogist; Mrs. Benjamin Pierce Cheney, of Boston; Col. Albert A. Pope, "the founder of the American Bicycle Industry"; Alexander Pope, the animal painter; and the compiler of this book.

they met an African servant of Mr. Andrew Gardner's, who bore the pleasant name of Robin. For some reason young Cheney left the party and followed Robin, and was soon heard taking part in a wordy wrangle. Hancock went to calm the tumult; Cheney was berating Robin, while the latter was protesting against unfair threatenings. But the quarrel went on till Cheney struck the negro; and, in self-defence, Robin snatched up a stake from the ground and felled his antagonist with a blow: then stood, astounded and grieved at the result. Three days later Cheney died. Of course a trial had to take place, in which young Hancock gave straightforward testimony; the jury pronounced it manslaughter, not willful murder, and Robin was discharged.

6. v. WILLIAM,² b. June 30, 1663.
 vi. MARY,² b. April 17, 1665, m. Sept. 24, 1684, *John Holbrook*, of Roxbury, b. in 1664, d. Sept. 26, 1735; she d. April 24, 1751.
 vii. JANE,² b. June 5, bapt. June 13, 1667, m. March 6, 1693, *Thomas Belknap*, of Woburn.
 viii. JOSEPH,² b. Feb. 16, bapt. Feb. 19, 1670.
 ix. HANNAH,² b. July 6, bapt. July 13, 1673.
 x. BENJAMIN,² b. Jan. 29, bapt. Jan. 30, 1675.
 xi. EBENEZER,² b. Nov. 2, bapt. Nov. 3, 1678, d. Nov. 17, 1689.

3. WILLIAM,² (William¹), b. —, made his home in Medfield on lands which his father had acquired in the early laying out of the town when it was a part of Dedham. He afterward resided in Dorchester. He d. in Sept. 1681, bequeathing his property to his widow and her sons. Only two of his children lived to maturity and had families.

CHILDREN.

9. i. WILLIAM,³ b. Aug. 3, 1666.
 10. ii. BENJAMIN,³ b. May 1, 1677.
 4. JOSEPH,² (William¹), b. in Roxbury, June 6, 1647, m. 1st, March 12, 1668, Hannah, dau. of John and Margaret Thurston. She d. Dec. 29, 1690. He m. 2d, July 21, 1691, Mehitable, dau. of John and Jane (Damon) Plimpton, who had been the wife of Ephraim Hinsdale, and had daughters, Experience and Mehitable Hinsdale; after Mr. Cheney's death she married a 3d husband, Dea. Jonathan Adams, Dec. 12, 1717.

Joseph Cheney removed to Medfield soon after his father's death, and spent his life there, identifying himself with its history. He appears to have been a very upright and excellent man. He and his second wife were "received to full communion" in the church Sept. 26, 1697. He d. Sept. 16, 1704.

THE WILL OF JOSEPH CHENEY OF MEDFIELD.

In the Name of God Amen on the Fifteenth day of September 1704. I Joseph Cheany of Medfield in N: Engl^d Husbandman, being very Sick and weak of Body, but of perfect mind and memory, and calling to mind that it is appointed for all men once to dye. Do make and constitute this my last Will and Testament. And first of all and principally I do recommend my Soul into the hands of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and my body to the Earth, to be buried in decent manner, at the discretion of my Executors. And as for Such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I do will, bequeath, demise and dispose of, in Such manner as followeth. Item I do will and bequeath unto my well beloved Daughter Margaret Bullard Such things as she hath already received, Vizt: Two Cows, a Bed and Bedding, household Stuff and wearing Apparel, all Amounting to the value of Twenty three pounds, four shill: which the sd. Margaret Bullard shall have forever, for her whole share in my Estate. Item I do will & order That all my just Debts and funeral charges be paid out of my Estate, and to that end I do will and empower my Executors to make Sale of Four Acres of Meadow in Dedham bounds, lying on Stop River, and to give a firme Title of the Same forever, for to pay Debts. I do also will That one Cow be pd. to Mehittabel Hinsdell. Item I do will & bequeath unto Mehittabel Cheany, my Dear and loveing Wife, One Third part of all my houses and Lands, during the Terme of her life, and One Third part of all my personal Estate, to be at her dispose forever. And as for my other Estate, both real and personal Estate, I do will and bequeath the same unto the rest of all my Well beloved Sons and Daughters, to be equally divided to them and to their lawful Representatives, if any of them shall be dead, excepting my Daughter the said Margaret Bullard, who hath already received her portion, provided also that my eldest Son Josiah Cheany shall have two shares or a double portion and also my daughter Mehittabel Morse haveing already received fourteen pounds, shall receive fourteen pounds less then her Single Share. And as for my Wifes Dower or Thirds in the houses and Lands, at the Expiration of her Term it shall be alike divided as afores^d. The said division of my whole Estate shall not be made until my son Ephraim Cheany shall come to the Age of Twenty one years, but my whole Estate both personal and real Estate shall be in the Improvem^t. of my Executors herein named, for

INTRODUCTION.

5. John Cheney was graduated M. A. from University College, Oxford, May 21, 1590.

6. Richard Cheney, b. Jan. 1, 1595, was admitted to the Merchant Taylor's School in London in 1611, and Thomas Cheney, b. March 21, 1597, was admitted in 1612. Richard "subscribed" at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, April 30, 1613, received B. A. in 1615 and M. A. in 1618; was rector of Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire in 1617 and onward.

7. Asteley (or Ashley) Cheney entered Merchant Taylor's School, London, in Oct. 1606, registered as "born July, 1595." The editor of the printed rolls of the school says he was second son of Josias Cheney of Milstead in Kent.

8. John Cheney, "born May, 1598," entered the school in Aug. 1605; and the editor says he was "probably son" of the same Josias Cheney.

9. William Cheyne of Dorset, pleb. matriculated at Balliol College June 28, 1604, aged 18; B. A. May 20, 1605; M. A. from Broadgates Hall July 8, 1612; rector of Manston, Dorsetshire, 1614.

"THE ORIGINAL COAT OF ARMS OF CHENEY," says Burke, "was, erm. on a bend sa. three martlets, or. Crest—A bull's scalp ar." Lord Toddington, Sir Henry Cheney, used this shield with modifications, and had for his motto: "*Le mieux que je puis*."

Sir John Cheney of Sherland in the isle of Sheppey, in the north of the county of Kent, off whose shore "Cheney Rock" is a land-mark, adopted the arms of the family of his wife, the heiress of the Russells. "Az. six lions ramp. ar. a canton erm." Crest, a bull's scalp.

The Cheneys of Stafford, Derby and Salop have the Russell-Cheney arms, and this motto: *Fato prudentia major*.

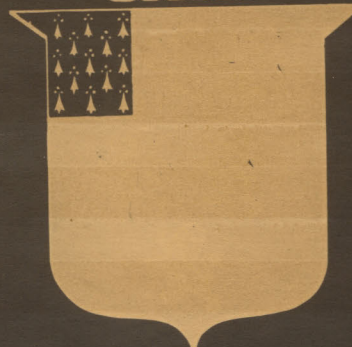
Cheney of Up-Ottery, Devon, temp. Edward IV, had Gu. four fusils in fess ar. each charged with an escalop sa.

Cheney of Bucks. and Berks. Ar. a fesse gu. in chief three martlets of the second. Crest—A bear's head erased gu. environed around the neck twice with a chain, passing also through the mouth ar. at the end a ring Or.

A coat of arms which any branch of the family might not hesitate to adopt is that given by Burke in a general way: "Cheney, Az. a cross flory ar."



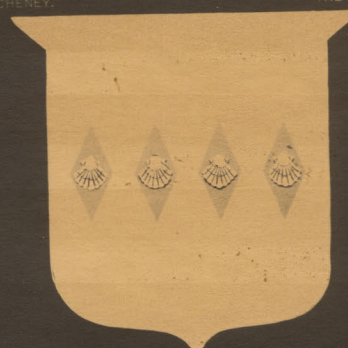
CHENEY OF BUCKS AND BERKS.



ARMS OF SIR JOHN CHENEY.



THE ORIGINAL COAT OF CHENEY.



CHENEY OF UP-OTTERY, DEVON.

This Meakin family has not been established
to have any connection with the
Hannah Meakins that married
Joseph Belknap, as his 3rd wife.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

137

tions that she may have been Lydia Standish and perhaps some positive proof exists which is unknown to us. She survived her husband and was living March 6, 1678-9, when the distribution of his estate occurred, receiving £100 from his personal property.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND LYDIA BELDEN.

I. John, b. June 12, 1658; m. June 15, 1682, Dorothy, dau. of Josiah Willard, and d. Jan. 10, 1713-14. She d. Feb. 28, 1754, ae. abt. 91. Res. Wethersfield. II. Jonathan, b. Jan. 21, 1660-61; m. Dec. 10, 1685, Mary, dau. of Thomas Wright, and d. July 6, 1734. She d. Sept. 8, 1741, in 76th year. Res. Wethersfield. III. Joseph (No. 34). IV. Samuel, b. Jan. 3, 1665-6; m. Jan. 14, 1685, Hannah Handy, and d. Dec. 27, 1738. [Stiles's *Hist. of Weth.* II: 79.] Res. New London. V. Sarah, b. Mch. 31, 1668. VI. Daniel, b. Oct. 12, 1670. Res. Norwalk. VII. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 8, 1672-3; m. Abigail Graves, abt. 1696.— Res. Wethersfield. VIII. Lydia, b. Mch. 1675; m. May 8, 1694, Stephen Kellogg. IX. Margaret, b. Mch. 29, 1677; m. Kellogg.

70.

JOHN MEAKIN, whose name is also spelled in the records Meakins, Meekins, Mekins, Mekyns, Makin, and Maken, and was doubtless pronounced like the last, is supposed to have been a son of Thomas Meakin (No. 140) and Catherine, his wife. He was born in England about 1625, and probably came to New England with his parents in 1633. Of his earlier years, nothing is known. It seems likely that he lived in Braintree or some town near Boston. Savage suggests that Mary Bidwell was his second wife, and as she was born about 1647, she could hardly have been the mother of his son, John, born in 1663.

John Meakin appears in a list of the freemen of Connecticut in 1669, and in 1672 several parcels of land are recorded to him. One of two and one-half acres on the east side, he had "bought of Nicholas Disbroe," of whom he also bought 18 acres of land set off in the division of June 12, 1666. He had also 16 acres of upland, and 36 acres which John Bidwell, Sen., had given him. He owned other tracts later. [Hartford Distributions, p. 341.]

As the location of his lands indicates John Meakin lived on the east side of the Connecticut River, in what is now East Hartford, and was a man of some prominence in the affairs of that section of the town. He was chosen Fence Viewer with Richard Risley for the "East side of y^e River," December 31, 1678, and again in 1684. In 1681, 1684, and 1689, he was chosen Surveyor. His home lot was situated on Main street on the land where Joseph Merriman built his house afterwards and now owned by L. D. Forbes. The *History of East Hartford*, page 220, says, "On a slight eminence on Mr. Merriman's grounds and near the front of his mansion, stood an old house, amid old-fashioned shrubbery, once the home of the prominent Meakins Family."

In 1692, John Meakin and some of his children received small bequests by the will of Henry Hollsted, who calls him his "loving master." John Meakin died January 6, 1706, his inventory being taken on the 1st of April and amounting to £480 8s. 0d. In his will, dated November 22, 1702, he mentions his wife to whom he left one-third of his estate, his sons John, Joseph, and Samuel, and daughters Mary Belden, Sarah Spencer, Rebecca and Hannah. [Hartford Probate Records, VII: 137.]

The name of the first wife of John Meakin is unknown. She was the mother of John Meakin, the eldest son, and died before 1669. He married, 2nd, about 1669, MARY BIDWELL, daughter of John Bidwell (No. 142) and Sarah Wilcox (No. 143), who was born in Hartford in 1647. She outlived her husband and died May 15, 1725. On the gravestone of her son, Samuel, in the East Hartford burying ground is the following epitaph: Here Lieth y^e Body of M^{rs} Mary | Maken, Mother of above | said Lieut^t Maken, at His Right | Hand, who died May y^e 15 | 1725 in y^e 78 year of Her Age.

I. John, b. abt. 1663; d. Aug. 28, 1739, aged 76 years. His gravestone, E. H., has Aug. 29. Will mentions "four Loving Sisters," and six children of his brother Joseph. II. Joseph, b. 1670; m. Mary, who d. Jan. 29, 1724-5, ae. 40. He d. Jan. 1, 1724-5, ae. 55. III. Mary (No. 35). IV. Sarah, bap. Apr. 19, 1674; m. abt. 1696, Thomas Spencer, and d. July 22, 1741, in 69th year. V. Samuel, bap. Aug. 27, 1676; m. Mary, dau. of Daniel and Dorothy Bidwell, who was b. Sept. 18, 1694, and d. Jan. 18, 1730. "in 60th year." VI. Rebecca, bap. Aug. 21, 1681; m. He died April 18, 1733, "in 60th year." VI. Rebecca, bap. Aug. 21, 1681; m. after 1702, Hurlburt. VII. Hannah, b. abt. 1683; m. January 17, 1710, John Arnold.

72.

DANIEL BORDMAN, son of Samuel Boreman (No. 144) and Mary Betts (No. 145), was born in Wethersfield, August 4, 1658. For a few years after his marriage in 1683, Daniel Bordman occupied a portion of his father-in-

[illegible]

fifty acres in 1617. [Ibid. II: 161.] He also kept the Fort in the town. As far as known, he had only one son to whom his father conveyed his lands in 1688, on which account probably there is no record of the settlement of his estate, nor is there extant a complete list of his children. His death is recorded December 5, 1693 (5?), at 80 years.

139.

The surname of the wife of Thomas Standish is unknown. Her first name was SUSANNA, whom he probably married in Wethersfield. Stiles conjectures that her family name may have been FRANCIS. She died November 30, 1692, aged 68. Savage suggests that she may have been his second wife, and that is altogether likely if Lydia Belden was his daughter as she married in 1657.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS STANDISH.

I. Lydia (No. 69). II. Thomas, m. 1st, Mch. 20, 1689-90, Mary, dau. of Thomas Church; who d. Jan. 20, 1704-5. He m. 2nd, Oct. 26, 1706, Rebecca Hunn, and d. Sept. 3, 1735, in his 80th year. III. Sarah, m. Apr. 7, 1681, John Wiard (Wyatt?). IV. Eunice, b. 1664; m. Dec. 7, 1693, as his 2nd wife, Nathaniel Stoddard, who d. Feb. 9, 1714, aged 54. She d. Aug. 5, 1716, aged 52.

140.

THOMAS MEAKIN, of Boston, the oldest spelling of whose name seems to have been Mekyns, probably came to New England, says Savage, in the "Griffin" in 1633.*

*Authorities on the Meakin Family are as follows: Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*, III: 191, 192; Judd's *History of Hadley*, p. 536; Parker's *History of the Second Church of Hartford*; East Hartford Town Records.

He and his wife, CATHERINE (No. 141), were admitted to membership in the First Church of Boston, February 2, 1634, he being then called "servant to our brother Edmund Quincy." He was made a freeman March 9, 1637, and probably died about 1645, and his widow then removed to Roxbury to live with her son, Thomas. She died there "an aged woman," the "mother of bro. Meakins," February 3, 1651.

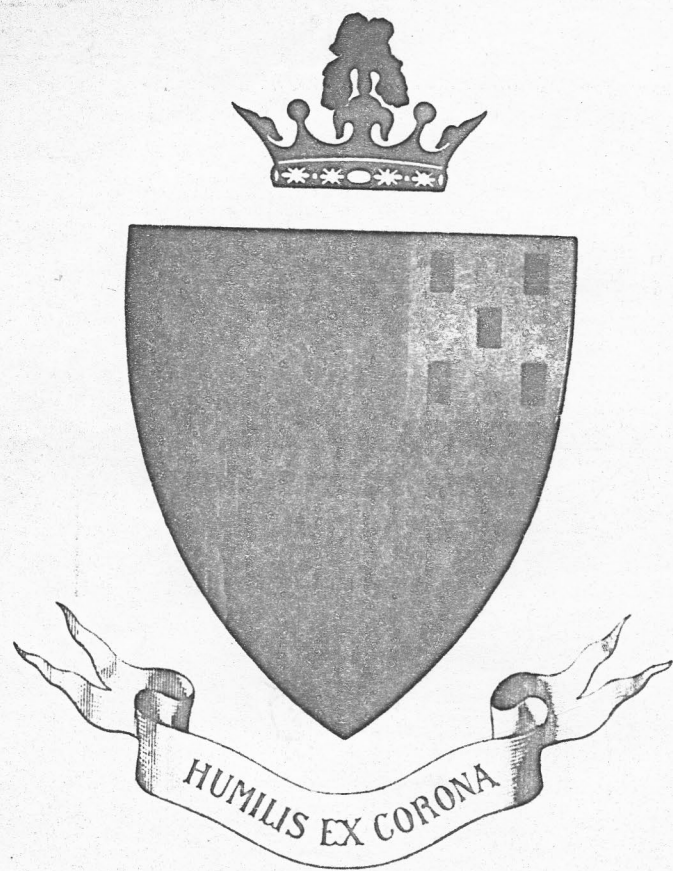
Possibly Thomas Meakin came from Derbyshire, England, where John Bancroft of Chellaston in his will, dated May 11, 1557, mentions his servant John Meakyn. [*N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, LVI: 86.]

The son, Thomas, removed to Hatfield, where he died December 10, 1687, leaving a family of children. Of these, his son, Thomas, was at Hartford about 1665 and married there, Mary, the daughter of Thomas Bunce, who returned there after her husband was killed by the Indians, October 19, 1675.

The evidence which supports the belief that John Meakin, of Hartford was also a son of Thomas Meakin of Boston, is mainly tradition and the evident association of the two families at Hartford, where John and his nephew, Thomas, appear about the same time and both families are afterwards found in the Second Church. Probably the Helen Meakin who was drowned at Braintree, December 3, 1638, was a sister of Thomas and John.

142.

JOHN BIDWELL, whose name is also spelled in the records Biddoll, Biddall, Biddle, etc., was one of the early



Ingalls

THE
GENEALOGY AND HISTORY
OF THE
INGALLS FAMILY
IN AMERICA.

Giving the descendants of Edmund Ingalls who
settled at Lynn, Mass. in 1629.

COMPILED BY
CHARLES BURLEIGH, M. D.
MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN, MASS.
GEO. E. DUNBAR, 382 MAIN STREET.
1903.

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ON.

I have endeavored
as possible so as to
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very descendant of
as you study the
can be made. If
so that if at some
advisable it will be

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and I am grateful
my persistent in-
neglect to give me
ir hands they can
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is the best I could
nd on.

LES BURLIGH.

The Ingalls Family in England

The name is supposed to be of Scandinavian origin and derived from Ingialld. During the ninth century the Scandinavian pirates often descended on the east coast of Great Britain, and in after years many of this nationality made settlements here, especially in Lincolnshire. These people were a hardy seafaring race owing to the nature of their country, but under changed conditions of environment settled down to tilling the soil. The earliest record found is that of the will of Henry Ingalls, grandfather of Edmund, and made in 1555, he probably having been born about 1480. The next record is that of Robert the father and made in 1617. An abstract of both wills are given. The name of Ingalls is still common in England. The etymology of the name is "By the power of Thor." The Domesday book records a Baron Ingald, a tenant of the King William at Rersbi and Elvestone, Leicestershire, A. D. 1080, who came from Normandy.

Will of Henry Ingalls of Skirbeck found in the Probate Court attached to Lincoln Cathedral, June 1, 1555: Gives to his wife Johan: He wills that his youngest children shall have every one £10 which was left to them. If any should die before coming of lawful age that share to be divided amongst the rest; Gives to the maintenance of the high altar 12d. The balance of his effects to be divided amongst his 6 children Joan wife Executrix: names a sonne James and broinlaw Thos. Wytton.

Will of Robert Ingalls of Skirbeck July 12, 1617, "In ye name of God Amen. Robert Ingalls of Skirbeck quarter of Skirbeck in the Co. of Lincoln, yeoman, being sick in body but of good & perfect memorie &c I give Elizabeth my wife during her natural life. After her decease to Edmund my eldest Sonne who was lawfully begotten and for want of issue after Edmunds death to ffancis my youngest Sonne and failing issue to the natural heirs of me Robert Ingalls forever; Gives Robert Ingalls £20 Gives ffancis £30 both one year after his decease, Gives his maid servant Anne Cleasbie 75 & and to all of Henry Cleasbies children one ewe lamb, Every one of cousin Henrys children one ewe lamb, Gives his brother Henry a black fleeced cow, Gives to the poor of Skirbeck 10s 1/2 at once, Wife and Edmund Executors, Wm Shinfeld & Robert Harrison supervisors of the will, Gives them 2s 6d for their pains. The will is signed with his Mark.

There is also Will of Henry Ingols of Skirbeck of 1614 and one of Richard Ingall of Appley 1639.

POSTERITY OF
EDMUND INGALLS
OF LYNN, MASS.

First Generation.

1

EDMUND INGALLS,¹ son of Robert² and grandson of Henry³ Ingalls, was born at Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, England, about 1618, came to Salem, Mass. in Governor Endicott's company in 1628. With his brother Francis and four others he commenced the settlement of Lynn in 1629. He was a man of good character even though the following court record is found "20/4/1646, Edmund Ingalls was fined for bringing home sticks in both his arms on the Sabbath day from Mr. Holyokes rails, witnesses Joseph flood, Obadya flood, Jane flood." These were probably jealous neighbors and it goes to show the strict observance of the Sabbath in those days. His name is often found on the town records showing him to be one of the prominent citizens. In March, 1648, while travelling to Boston on horseback, he was drowned in the Saugus River, owing to a defective bridge. His heirs recovered damages from the town. His will was probated Sept. 16, 1648 and the estate appraised at £135.

WILL OF EDMUND INGALLS.

I Edmund Ingalls of Lynn, being of perfect memory commit my soul unto God, my body to the grave and dispose of my earthly goods in this will.

Firstly, I make my wife Ann Ingalls, sole executor, leaving my house and houfelot, together with my stock of cattle and corn, to her. Likewise I leave Katherine Shipper with my wife.

Item, I bequeath to Robert my sonne & heir four pound to be payd in two years time by my wife, either in cattle or corn. Likewise I bequeath to him or to his heirs, my house & houfelot after the decease of my wife.

Francis Ingalls, brother of Edmund, was the earliest tanner in Massachusetts, and he could be seen at Swampscott, as late as 1840. He moved to Boston and his will Nov. 1, 1672, mentions wife Mary, son-in-law Joseph Belknap, balance of his property to Elizabeth Farnum of Andover, after his wife's decease.

Y EVELYN, b. May 176; m. Oct. 2, 1895, Centre. Ch: (I) Mar. 14, 1897; (II) ARLAND GEORGE, b. Oct. 22, 1878; m. May 1 at Newport Centre. (II) Daughter, b.

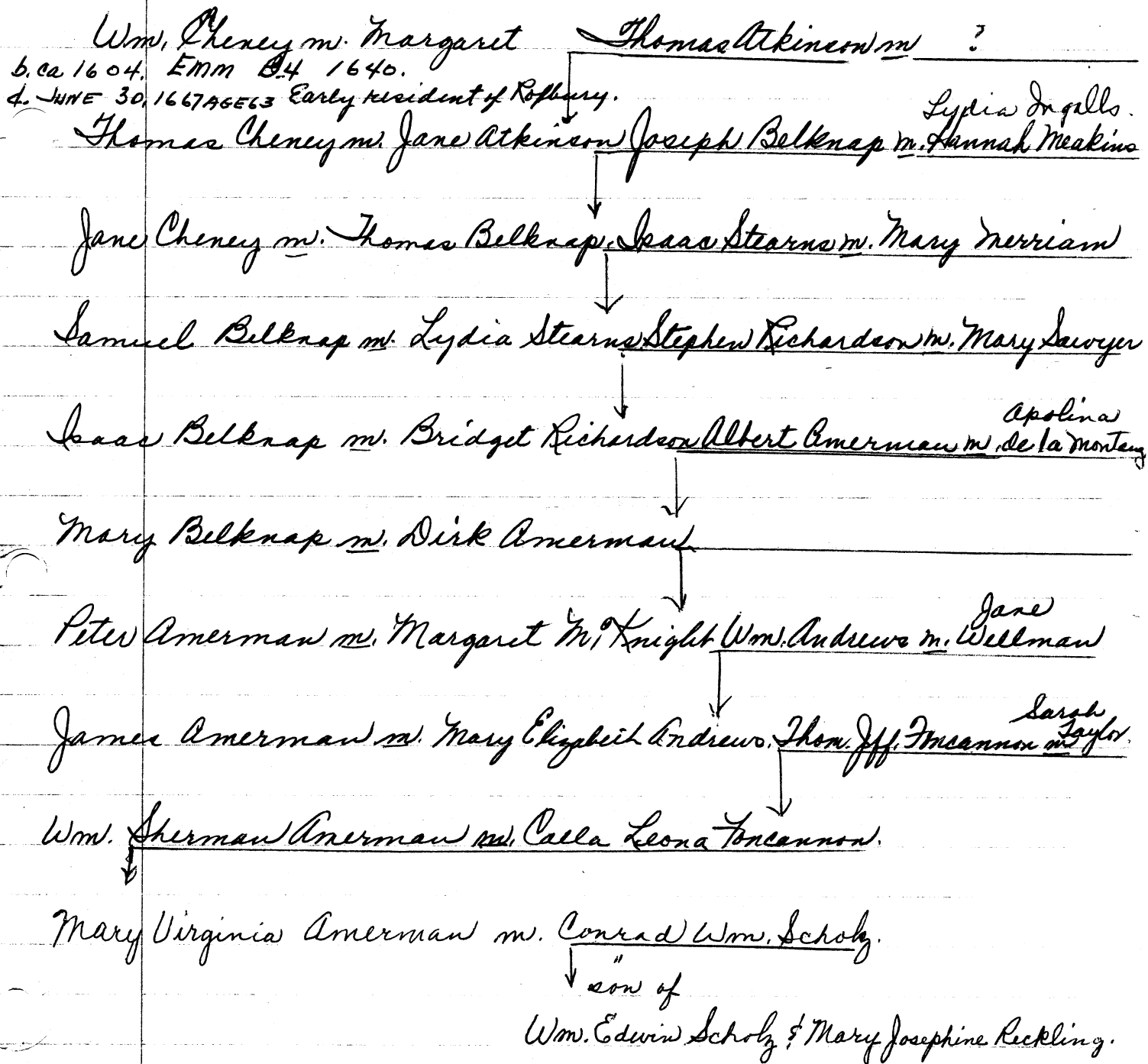
1858, 1849 Jane Small, Augustus Herbert,⁹ b. 1854, m. Oct. 29, 1901, res. Marshfield, 1902, m. Nov. 30, 1902, Frank Lester,¹⁰ b. Oct. 2, 1882, m. Jan. 1, 1903, Lula Eleanor,¹⁰ b. 1893. re lawyers at Atchinson in the Spanish and 1901, Lucy Cornell Chesbrough Ingalls, of Kansas City, Mo.

w of Capt. Joseph 26, 1903.

both of Charlestown,

Abbreviations.

ve number which can appears before that the number will be the female lines the viz.: (1) (2) (3) viz.: (1) (11) (III) and B) (C) etc. The ab apt. baptized, d. died.



All Isaac Belknap's on pages following ~~are~~ ~~are~~
Isaac⁵ Belknap my gt. gt. gt. grandfather.
born 1733, died 1815.

Mary V. Scholz.

swaded you will not. It gives me real Pleasure to find that Pawling approves himself equal to the good Charecter I have frequently gave him. Be assured, Sir, it was his Merrit & no particular Attachment arising from any partial Motive that engaged him my Friendship & that whenever it shall be in my Power to serve him or you it will (without Compliment for that is Thrass I despise) give me peculiar Pleasure. A State Regt. is a Matter very Uncertain, tho what I much approve but it depends on the Legislature who may Think very differently.

We have no News in this Quarter except that Genl. Putnam has not yet taken New York or even Fort Independance. Genl. Parsons crosst the Sound to Long Island some Weeks ater it was published thro the Country that such an Expedition was on Foot & the last I heard of him he was at the East End & about to return. I cant learn that he has effected any Thing Matterial or if you please immaterial. Colos. Webb & Eli with Part of the Troops designed for the Expedition, the number I cant learn, I believe ab't 60 were taken on Board the Schuyler, Privateer, crossing the Sound by one of Enemies Armed Vessels.

I could wish your Regt. in this Quarter for the Winter. The General knows if he has not forgot.

Genl. Putnam is ordered to turn his Views to the Works for the Security of the River in Future.—hardly any Thing is yet done at them & little I think is to be expected. The Good Man[']s Views are not calculated for Things of this Sort. Adieu & believe me
Yours Sincerely
G. Clinton.

[To Col. William Malcom.]

Colo. Pawling is here & well. It is some Time since I heard from your Family; is the Major so very attentive to Duty as not to be able to Spare Time to write me a Line?

[No. 974.]

A Number of Tories Brought Over from Long Island to Connecticut.

Lyme in Connee'tt 28th Dec'r 1777.

Dear Sir, Several Persons have been bro't from Long Island who have been exceedingly active in distressing the well affected there;

Among These are Major Wickham, Major Hudson, Orange Webb, & Matth'w Wells of Southold Township, John Ireland of Huntington & sundry others. None of these act under military Commissions except Hudson; the others must be considered as State Prisoners & fall within your Direction being Subjects of your State: they are now with the Commissary of Prisoners at Hartford; if you think it necessary to give any Particular Orders respecting them the Commissary will doubtless comply with any Directions you give.

The well affected Inhabitants of Suffolk County are anxious to have Wickham, Hudson & Ireland kept upon ye main they much fear their Return, they are now all upon their Parole. I am y'r Excellency's Obed't h'e Serv.

Sam'l H Parsons.

To His Excellency George Clinton Esqr Governor of the State of New York.

[No. 975.]

A Few Debts Due George Clinton.

Debts due to George Clinton Esqr. 28th Dec'r 1779.*

Walter McMichaels Bond 8th July 1775—£ 20—0—0 Int'st from Date; Francis & David Mandevilles Bond 7th June 1776—£50 0 0 Int'st from the Date; Abujah Yelverton's Bond 11th Nov'r

*As will be seen from the date the original editor of these manuscripts apparently misplaced this document. In order not to disturb the regular running order the present editor leaves it as it is.—STATE HISTORIAN.

1773—£12 12 0 Int'st from the Date; Oliver Gray's Bill penal
20th Aug't 1773 £24 18 3½ Int'st from the Date; James
McMunn 31st March 1777 £25 0 0 Int'st from the Date; Wm.
Holly & Saml. Gale's Bond 20th May 1776 £74 7 2 Int'st from
the Date; Wm. Williams & Saml. Arthur's Note 12th Apl. 1773
£13 9 4 Int'st from the Date; Robt. Burnet Jun'r's Bond 18th
July 1775 £258 3 0 p'd in Part for Int'st &c.....£40

N. B. £ .. of this Sum is due to G Livingston for which she
has my Bond.

Gershom Owen's Note 16th Sep'r 1774 £14 15 3 Int'st till
paid; Jonathan White's Note 6th July 1773 £11 10 0 Int'st
from Date; Moses Knap's Note 21st June 1770; £10 0 0
Christ'r Tappen's Note 14th March 1770; £159 0 0 Morris
Flewilling & others Bond 1st Apl. 1769 £20 0 0 Int'st from
18th Dec'r 1771; Saml. & James Denton's Bond 6th Apl. 1773
£22 18 5 Int'st from 25th Apl. 1775; Isaac Belknap's Bond
1st Sep'r 1770 £20 17 10 Int'st from Date; David Wyatt's Bill
penal 24th May 1772 £18 11 0 Int'st from Date;

N. B. I have Saml. Wyath Letter promising to pay his Debt.

Thomas H. Barclay By his Order on Mr. Creighton not ac-
cepted for a Negro sold him; Int'st from Date of Order.

Debts due To the Estate of Chas. Clinton Esqr. dec'd: Robt.
Burnett's Bond 1st June 1772 £20 Int'st from Date; Saml. Clarke
& Saml. Fowler's Bond 21st Aug't 1772 £100 Int'st from 21st
Aug't 1774.

*Governor Clinton Writes Hamilton Relative to Depredations on the
Part of Marauders.*

Poughkeepsie, 28th December, 1777.

Dear Sir: I was favored with the receipt of your letter of the
22d instant, some days since, and returned a short answer to it

by the express who brought it; but as I have reason to believe you
had left Peekskill before he got there, I conclude my letter has
not been received. I have not a doubt but that there have been
such unjust and dishonorable practices committed on the in-
habitants as you mention; nor have I reason to believe they
were without the knowledge of the commanding officer of the
Department. Complaints have been exhibited to him of cattle,
the property of the inhabitants of this State, living near Col.
Robinson's, being drove off by parties of the continental troops,
and sold at vendue in New England, without any account being
rendered to the proprietors; and, if I am rightly informed, an
officer with a party, took sundry articles from Robinson's, sent
them off and sold them in like manner in Connecticut, and has
not accounted with the States for the proceeds. Of this I in-
formed General Putnam, and desired that an inquiry might be
made into the conduct of the officer commanding the party, to
which I was more particularly induced, as I found he had given
an order on the Quarter-Master General for the payment of the
teams employed in carrying off those effects; but I have reason to
believe he has no regard to my request. Of this I am fully con-
vinced, that the soldiery claim as lawful prize every thing they
take within the enemy's lines, though the property of our best
friends, and whatever is taken beyond our advanced posts, by a
generous construction, comes within the above predicament. On
this principle the several articles taken at and near Robinson's
were sold because the enemy's shipping were then in the river
near that place; and on the same principle indiscriminate plunder
might have taken place on both sides of the river as high up
as the manor of Livingston. Little good can be expected of an
army whose interest it is to suffer a country to be abandoned

The Viru is to pay a Fine of £5 & make a proper acknowledgment to Colonel.

They have also tried one Serjeant, two Privates One for refusing to march with the Militia to pay a fine of £20 the other for Disobedience of orders & assaulting his Officer to receive 39 Lashes; the Serjant for remissness of Duty in suffering a Prisoner to escape his Guard to pay a fine of 40/ & loose his Office, all of whom are to remain confined till their respective Sentences are executed.

The Gentlemen of the Court are of Opinion & I perfectly agree with them, that if the latter sentences are approved & carried into Execution & the two former Prisoners pardoned under the Gallows, it will Answer a better Purpose than if they should be executed; add to this I am far from being clear that the Evidence (as it is reported) matterial Parts of it being I am sure omitted (thro Misstake) will support the sentences as the only use in Punishment is to bring People to a proper sence of their Duty and as flatter myself from the Effect, even convening this Court only has already had on the Refractory & Disobedient, that the End will be fully answered tho' these Wretches Lives be spared; nor have I the least Doubt but that the Honorable Convention will extend Mercy towards the first if it can be done in their better Judgment consistent with the public Good upon any other Terms I do not wish it.

I am much at a loss respecting some Parts of my Duty in this new Business in which I begg the Advice & Directions of the Convention.

1st. Am I to cause the Person whom I appointed to act as Judge Advocate to report the Proceedings of the Court to the Secretary of War.

2d. Am I to approve or disapprove the sentences myself or transmit them to Genl. Washington as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

I am with much Esteem

Your most Obed't Serv't,

G. C.

To the Honble the president of the Convention of the State of N. York.

[No. 375.]

De Witt's Company of Rangers Assigned to his Command.

The Committee of Safety for the State of New York

Kingston Feb'y 26th 1777.

RESOLVED that the Company of Rangers commanded by Capt. Jacob Rutzen De Witt be and they are hereby put under the command & direction of General George Clinton until the further Order of the Convention or Committee of Safety of this State.

RESOLVED that Capt. Isaac Belknap's Company of Rangers be and they hereby are placed under the command of General George Clinton until the further Order of the Convention or Committee of Safety of this State, and,

RESOLVED that the last above Resolution do not take Effect without the Consent of the Commissioners appointed by the Convention of this State for detecting and defeating Conspiracies &ca. and that a Letter be written informing them of these Resolutions.

Extract from the Minutes.

Robt. Benson, Secry.

the Propriety of taking a 12 & 18 Pounder mounted on Traveling Carriages at Peek's or Fishkill & a few which I thought might be spared from each of the Forts in the Highlands for this Purpose; In Answer to which I received his Excellency's Letter dated the 3d of March of which the inclosed is a Copy.* I am at a loss how to understand that Part of it which respects the Men for the Posts under my superintendence. If the 1000 Men which I was some Time ago directed to raise is aluded to for this Business you know nothing can be expected from them.

They cant be compleated; if they could the Time for which they were to be ingaged in the service is nearly expired. If his Excellency means the four Companies in one of the new Regts. for which he directed me to appoint Officers they would if raised be incompetent & when they will be raised is very uncertain, I fear not in Time to Answer the End.

We are now without a Man here except those we hire.†

Night before last Eleven of our Tories (who had behaved well) deserted; we have not any Body to pursue them. Belknap's Company of Rangers dont consist of 20 Men fit for Duty including

* General Washington's letter alluded to above is not included in General Clinton's collection.—
STATE HISTORIAN.

†New-Windsor, 15th March, 1777.

Sir—The enclosed petition signed by a number of persons who are employed in carting timber for the public works carrying on near this place, was just now delivered me. The petitioners might have had their pay if they had called for it, at any time, and I would as leave pay them weekly as not. The wages as settled by the quarter-master-general for teams are as follows: a single horse team 12s.; a single yoke of oxen and teamster 12s.; a double yoke 20s. and so in proportion for stronger teams, of which I directed the person who procured the teams to inform the owners; they say they cannot afford to cart at those prices, and considering the exorbitant prices that provender for cattle is sold at, I don't know that they can; I am sure it will reduce their wages very low, but as I believe the above to be the prices fixed by the quarter-master-general throughout the army for all those who are employed in his department, I can't think for this reason alone to raise the wages in the present instance without the advice of the Honourable the Convention, which I beg on this occasion; and am with due respect,

Your most obedt. servt.

Geo. Clinton.

To the Hon. Abraham Ten Broeck, Esqr.

President of the Convention of New-York.

†From the Journal of the Proceedings of the New York Provincial Congress.

Officers; they are at New Burgh getting Timber for the Works. If here, they are not strong enough to mount & Relieve a Corporal's Guard & I believe was it in my Power it would be imprudent to call any from the Forts in the Highlands to this Place as they are already in my Opinion too weak. Some Fortifications ought certainly to be made to defend the Works carrying on here; to do this entirely by hired Hands will be very expensive & when compleated useless without soldiery to man them; ought not therefore some effectual Measures be taken to furnish Men for the above Purposes.

I was some Time since favoured with a Resolve of the Honble. Committee of Safety Dated the 1st of March Inst. requesting me to recommend a proper Person to be Lieut. Colo.

(G. C.)

[To Convention]

[No. 404.]

Col. Pawling Furnishes General Clinton with Returns of His Regiment.

Rampough 17th March 1777.

Dear S'r,

Inclosed I send you the last Return of my Regim't. I have sent Major Logan Down (Since the Receipt of your last) in Order to Collect all the Crafts in the Hackensack River, which I make No Doubt is Done. Lieut. Broadhead is come down last week with Seven of Capt. Dewitt's Company of Raingers whether more Will Come I Dont know. I Intend to send the Lieut. and his men To Morrow to Morristown to Guard a Cupple of men I have Confin'd. The Duty of my Regiment is very hard, but the men Cheerfully Goes through the Fetugues as they say their time is short. I am S'r with Due Respects your Most Humb'e Serv't,

Levi Pawling.

To General George Clinton.

[No. 368.]

Active Operations Between February 8 and 23, 1777.

Major Stockdon was taken prisoner with about 60 of his men (4 Killed) at a place Called Lawrence's Island, in Rariten River, by Coll. Nelsons of the Jersey Militia with a party of his men & only 2 of his men wounded.

A Leut. of the British artillery was wounded and taken Prisoner and is Now at Head Quarters & one Deserter of 55 Came out the same day.

4 Waldeckers & 2 British privates brought in Prisoners.

A Smart Skirmish at Quibble Town between the Foraging Parties. Our people beat back their Pickit guards Killed 8 or 9 men and Brought of 15 Loads of hay without the Loss of a men. Same night took a Lievt. of The Highlanders Prisoner also a Capt. & 9 Recruits of Cortlands Skinners Regiment, two Very Elegant and Valuable Horses, a Quantity of Irish Linnens, Hams, Eggs & Butter &c. going towards New York and a number of Horses of Inferiour Quality; also a Deserter of the 40 Regiments Came out who Informs that General How is Come over To Amboy and has given orders for the British army to hold themselves In Readiness to march at the shortest notice—that a Serjent and Seven Privates of the Regulars in attempting to Disert were Caught and in Consiquence thereof, punished; 3 of them Died of the Wipping they Received; Same Day 25 prisoners (formerly taken) was sent From Morris Town to Penselvania. Authentic advise has been Receiv'd at Head Quarters that the famous (or Infamous) Pascal Paole, the Corsican Chief is now In Canada and has a Command in the British army. Cartain advise Has been Receiv'd that Docter Francklin was safe arrived in France.

By a woman who Came from New York informs us that 10 or 12 Men of War where Saled out Sandy Hooek Last week; also a number of Flat Bottom boats Lay at Amboy and Staten Island.

The Enemy Came out with a party of about 2500 men and attacked our advance Guards near Bonems Town whom they Drove in but our Troops assembled as soon as possible Formed and attacked the Enemy with Such Bravery, as obliged Them to Retire, they at the same time following and Driving the Enemy Before them untill they Came to Amboy. General Mexwill Commanded and we have taken Seven prisoners two of the Enemy were found Dead on the Field. And from the Informations of the farmours whose waggons they Imprest to Carry of the Killed and wounded a grate Number of the Enemy Must have been Slayn, our Loss is Very Inconsiderable only 5 Killed and wounded.

[No. 369.]

ALL TRAVELLERS TO BE EXAMINED.

General Clinton's Instructions to Col. Pawling—Severe Methods Ordered Toward Careless Militia Colonels.

New Windsor 24th Feb'y 1777.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with yours of the 19th & 20th Instant with the Inclosures; some of the Militia Colonels have been extreamply deficient in Point of Duty in furnishing their Quota of Men. I have issued orders to them this Day, immediatly to compleat their Numbers & cause them to join you; on failure I will most certainly arrest them. Inclosed you have an Order for the Orange Town Regiment to furnish their Quota and I have wrote to Convention to increase your strength by ordering Belknaps

& DeWitts Companies of Rangers to join you as they are now as they always have been perfectly idle & I see now prospect of their being speedily dismissed. Belknap is a good officer & his Company honestly enlisted so that you will have no Trouble with them the others you know as well as I.

I received a Letter from his Excellency Genl. Washington dated the 19th Instant. He informs me that the Inhabitants living near the Passaick Falls are busily employed in removing their Provisions & Forage within the Enemy's Reach with a Design of supplying them And directs me to order a Detachment of Men into that Neighbourhood to check the above Pernicious Practice. I have mentioned the Weakness of your Numbers to him & the different Posts you occupy; however I have promised to advance a small Party there under an Active Officer for the Purpose he mentions which I begg you will immediately do. I imagine they can be best spared from the two Companies at the Post you are at; in a few Days I hope & believe your numbers will be increased in which Case they can be replaced.

I must begg you will carefully examine Travellers passing by your different Posts as well going towards as coming from the City so as to cut off Communication with the Enemy & prevent stores of every kind being removed to the City or so as to fall in the Enemy's Hands.

About two Weeks ago Thomas Colden came from New York to his Father's & I suppose is before this ret'd to the City; he came thro' Pyramus & was at Mr. Hopper's he wore a Furr Cap there. I never heard of this till two Days ago nor is it yet known to any in this Part of the Country. This serves to show the necessity of vigilance & Care not to suffer People to pass either way unexamined. I saw Major Pawling Saturday last at Kings-

ton he was well & all your Family. No news here. Please to forward the inclosed by Express to Head Quarters. I will order you a better Horse. Brasher hant been here yet. I am your

Most Obed't Serv't,

G. C.

Brigade Orders 24th Feb'y 1777.

The Orange Town Regiment of Militia is immediatly to furnish its Quota of 200 Men ordered to be raised in Orange County said to be Sixteen Men & cause them to join Colo. Pawling's Regiment in that Quarter of which the Commanding Officer of that Regiment is to take Notice & govern himself accordingly. Great Care is to be taken that no Plunder be committed & that stores or Effects which may be taken be delivered to the Assis't Quarter Master Genl. agreeable to Genl. Orders.

[To Col Pawling]

[No. 370.]

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Committee of Safety Directs the Disposition of Material Captured by Gen. Clinton's Brigade.

In Committee of Safety for the State of New York,

Kingston, February 24th 1777.

Your Committee to whom was referred a Letter of General George Clinton & a List of sundry articles taken by the militia of his Brigade which List was delivered by Major Taylor beg Leave to report thereon:

That as five hundred of the Men ordered to be raised by the Convention on the ——— day of January 1777 out of the militia of the Counties of Dutchess and West Chester as a part of One Thousand men to be commanded by General George Clinton were

sioners . . . in a time for that purpose by the said commissioners to be limited and appointed according to their respective distances, and . . . circumstances, shall be considered as having gone over to the enemy. And the personal property of such persons shall be seized and sold at public vendue, and the money arising therefrom shall be paid into the Treasury of this State, and be subject to the disposition of the future Legislature thereof; unless, upon the appearance of such delinquents before the said commissioners previous to such sale of their personal property, a sufficient reason be assigned for their non-attendance.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the commissioners appointed to detect all conspiracies, &c. and that they be requested to cause the same to be published in the newspapers and printed in as many handbills as they may think necessary to be distributed. On motion,

Resolved, That two persons be appointed and added to the number of commissioners appointed to inquire into, detect and defeat all conspiracies, &c.

[No. 392.]

Matthew McKinny's Petition for Discharge from Prison.

To his Excellency General Clinton Ulster County!

The petition of Matthew McKinny humbly Sheweth,
Sir,

As your Petitioner is Committed by the Court Martial to Close Confinement in Kingston Goal for an offence Done to Ensign Gillespy last July, which him and I settled that same Day and by Father satisfied the Guard for their trouble of Coming Down to the River.

Your petitioner under stands that your Excellency has it in his power to Discharge Me or keep me Confined, and as there is

no limeted Time in the Mitemiss I Did not Know how long I would have to be Confined. I, therefore, wrote an aredress to the Honourable Court to know how Long I should have to be Confin'd and for them to Discharge me as soon as their honours possibly Could, but they had Broke up before I got it sent to them; and as I have left behind me a Loving wife and Four small Child and above sixty head of Creatures to be fother'd Daily, and no man Body about the House to Do a Turn for hur; I had a sarvant and he Inclin'd to enter into the sanding forces and I told him I would not hinder him seeing he Inclin'd to list for the Good of the Country; your Excellency Can Judge as being in the Body From Experence how Deplorable my Condition is upon the account of my Famely and there is now no man to be got for Money. I shure your Excellency is posest of Grace and humanaty I Therefore humbly beg and intreat you by the Tender mercies of our God whereby the Day Springs forth from on high. Graciously to Consider The Deplorable state of my Famely, labouring under such Dificulties and for the Lord's sake Grant My Requests and Cause me to be Discharg'd that I may get home to my Famely again and I shall ever pray for your welfare Temporal and Eternal. Sir I am your well wisher in the Lord.

Matthew McKinny.

March ye 7th 1777.

[No. 393.]

General Clinton Calls Col. Pawling's Attention to the General Orders Regarding the Protection of Inhabitants.

New Windsor 7th March 1777.

Dear Sir.

I have received your Favours of the 1st & 6th Instant with the Inclosures. I woud have you (as I doubt not you will) be very

carefull that nothing be taken or plundered from the Inhabitants contrary to General Orders & that such Things as have or may be taken pursuant to be disposed of agreeable to General Orders of the 2^d January a Copy of which I would now send you were it not that Major Logan tells me you have them. Major Taylor who is now gone down to your Quarters will appoint an Assistant Quarter Master Genl. if necessary so as to enable you to conform with the Orders respecting Effects taken from the Enemy.

Inclosed I send you a Copy of a Letter or Order from the Adjutant General dated the 28th Ultimo which you are to comply with & execute as far as in your Power. I know you are weak in Point of Numbers & that your Duty must be extream hard & that after exerting yourself to the Utmost you won't be able to effect as much as could be wished or perhaps may be expected from us. These are Matters I have fully represented to Convention & his Excellency Genl. Washington, This being the only step I could take either to prevent Censure hereafter or procure such a Reinforcement as would enable you to be more useful. The Convention thereupon put De Witt's Company of Rangers under my Command & Belknap's providing the Com'rs for detecting Conspiracies at Fishkill could spare the latter. De Witt I have order'd to join you & I suppose he is now on his March with his Company. Belknap's consists only of 23, including Officers present fit for Duty & tho the Com'rs have consented to their coming over to New Windsor they say they expect they shall soon want them again so that it would be imprudent to send them forward as likely before they could reach you they would be ordered back. I thank you for the supply of Artificers you have sent me as they will be more serviceable here under our present

Circumstances than they could possibly be any where else. I was at Kingston last Monday. I had not the Pleasure of seeing Major Pawling but sent word to him respecting your Pocket Book; your Family I heard from they were well. My best Wishes attend you & believe me your Friend & Humble Serv't,
Geo. Clinton.

My Family present their Compliments to you. Mrs. Blaw desires to be remembered to her son.

[To Col. Pawling.]

[No. 394.]

General Clinton Vouches for William Mitchell.

New Windsor 9th March 1777.

Gentlemen,

This will be handed you by William Mitchell of New Burgh who tells me he is to appear before your Honorable Board next week. It is needless for me to mention to you his being apprehended last Fall for Toryism confined at Fishkill a long Time & from thence sent to New Hampshire. His Crime, the Evidences to support it & the Principles the Committee proceeded upon against him you must fully know. I took some Pains at the Time to inquire but never could learn his Charge or by whom made. I have long known the man I always believed him honest. I have since the Commencement of the present Troubles frequently seen him & conversed with him & know that he has freely expressed himself in Favour of his Country. That he was esteemed a Friend to the Cause is evident from his having been a Member of the Committee in the Precinct in which he lives. That I thought well of him is Evident from my having applied to him before I knew of his Difficulties to attend my Mill in which Case he would

venient for you to set out for York Town as early as the Day you proposed when I last had the Pleasure of seeing you. I am your most Obed't Serv't

Geo. Clinton.

Philip Livingston Esqr.

[No. 1114.]

Bill of Clothing Delivered to Colonel Van Schaick by Commissary Henry.

Colo'l Goese Van Schaick.

To the State of New York Dr.

1778.

26th February Delivered Lieut. Nathaniel Henry P Order of Gover'or Clinton the following articles Viz.

Shirts 600	280 White Shirts @ 26/	£364
	220 Chk Ditto @ 24/	264
	100 Flann'l Ditto @ 24/	125
	75 Under Vests @ 16/	60
	25 Pair Shoes @ 16/	20
		£833

(Copy)

Rochester, 28th February 1778.

John Henry Comm'y of Cloath'g S. N. Y.

[No. 1115.]

James Clinton Consults the Governor Relative to Inoculation for Smallpox in the Neighborhood of Newburg.

Feb'y 26th 1778.

D'r Brother, I think it proper to Inform you that one Birdsall who was taken prisoner and brought to Poughkeepsie goal, but had Liberty to Come to New Burgh to his Brothers, some way

other has got the small pox upon which Isaac Bellknaps and two other families Innoculated in that Neighbourhood, near the Dock, a Little to the South'd of the Continental ferry; as soon as I heard of it I Endeavored to prevent it, but I Understand their Committee has Consented to it though they have Promised to not suffer any more to be Innoculated in Newburgh town or near it where the troops might be Exposed, but I am Informed they have not Complied with that promise. Doct'r Igby is the person who Innoculates and I am Just Informed that Mr. Ellison's family Is going to Innoculate which would Occasion all the Inhabitants in New Windsor to Do the same, though I am Determined to prevent it till your pleasure is known; if I Should be Oblidged to Confine the Doct'r I need not tell you the Damage it will to the Publick both on the acc't of the ferry and the work that is going on at New Windsor.

I wait Impatiently to have your Oppinion or orders about the affair. I am Yours

James Clinton.

Excuse haste as the Bearer is waiting.

[To G. C.]

[No. 1116.]

Isaac Man Desires to Remove to New York.

Albany 26th Feb'y 1778.

Sir, Mr. Isaac Man has applied to the Committee for leave to move with his Family to New York. The Committee informed him that they had no objections to his removal but that all applications of this nature ought to be made to your Excellency.

The Committee have directed me to inform your Excellency that Man's Family is reduced to such a situation by the late distresses to the Northward that they must in a measure look up to

	Pay per Month.	Subsistence.
x Pay Master	25 dollars	
x Adjutant	16	
x Qr. Master	16	
1 Surgeon	75	30 dol. pr Mo
1 Surgeon's Mate	50	10
1 Sergeant Major	11 23/90th	
1 Quarter Mastr. Sergt.	11 23/90th	
1 fife Major	10 38/90	
1 drum Major	10 38/90	
72 Sergeants each	10	
72 Bombardiers each	9	
72 Corporals each	9	
72 gunners each	8 2/3	
24 drums & fifes each	8 2/3	
336 Mattrosses each	8 1/3	
1777		
Apr. 11		
Brigade Major	50 doll. pr mo.	
Regiml Chaplain	40 Do	
Judge Advocate	60 Do	

x To be taken from the Line and paid, as above, in addition to their pay as officers in the Line.

In 1783, a Lieutenant of Infantry, in the Line of the United States Army, was paid \$26 2/3 per month; and two rations per day, valued at \$8., per month.

Bounties

The Provincial Congress, Aug. 1, 1775, resolved that every Officer enlisting a man should be paid \$1. for each Soldier passing Muster, the Officer paying the expense of such enlistment. Soon afterward, a bounty of \$50 was allowed to Soldiers enlisting in the Levies; and there is in evidence a receipt of Capt. Isaac Belknap, dated Nov. 6, 1776, for \$525 paid by the Committee of Ulster County for 21 men belonging to his Company of Rangers. It appeared to be the business of the several County Committees to provide the Bounty money at that period of the War.

Oxford 25th July 1776 then received of William Allison Esqr. Nine hundred and Nineteen pounds Seventeen shillings and four pence for paying the Bounty of the troops to be raised on the North Side of the Mountains in Orange County agreeable to a resolve of the Convention of the State of New York of the 15th Instant.

pr me Elihu Marvin.

Oyster Bay 13th August 1776 Recvd of George Townsend by the hand of Samuel Townsend Six hundred and twenty two pound 14/8 being money Sent by the Convention of the State of New York to pay the Bounty of men Lately raised in Queens County for the purpose of Guarding the Stock of the Said County.

For Colo. John Sands
Thomas Jackson.

In Committee of Safety for the State of New York Fishkill November 2d 1776.

Captain Elias Hasbrouck applied for the Second Moiety of the Bounty for 25 Men of his Company who are enlisted and Mustered as appears by the Muster Roll delivered in —

Thereupon ordered that Robert Boyd Esqr Chairman of the committee of Ulster County pay to Captn. Elias Hasbrouck the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars and one half of a dollar in full for the Bounty of the said Twenty five Men Out of the money formerly deposited in his hands for advancing the first Moiety of the Bounty to the rangers raised in Ulster County — that Mr Boyd take duplicates of a receipt from Captain Hasbrouck for that Money — the Duplicates of that receipt to be of the same Tenor and Date and declaring that they are duplicates and for the same sum.

John McKesson, Secry.

The Committee of Safety for the State of New York, Fishkill November 5th 1776.

Whereas it appears by a Certificate signed by the Chairman of the County Committee of Ulster County that Captn. Isaac Bellknap and the other officers of his Company are duly qualified according to the resolutions of the Convention of this state — And by the Muster Roll of the said Company signed and Subscribed by the officers it appears that the Said Company consists of Twenty one Non-Commissioned Officers and privates — Ordered that Robert Boyd Esquire Chairman of the Committee of Ulster County pay to Captn. Isaac Bellknap Two hundred and Sixty two Dollars and One half of a Dollar in full for the Second or last Moiety of the Bounty of the said Twenty One Rangers raised in Ulster County out of the Money formerly deposited in his hands for advancing the first Moiety of the Bounty to the said Rangers — that Mr. Boyd take duplicates of the receipt from Captn. Bellknap for that Money — The Duplicates of that receipt to be of the same Tenor and Date and declaring that they are duplicates and for the same Sum

N. B. the said Muster Roll is filed in the Auditor Generals Office.

John McKesson, Secy

In Committee of Safety for the State of New York Decr. 16th 1776.

Resolved that the Treasurer of this State advance, on the Credit of the United States to Col Lewis Dubois, or his order the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds on Account of Bounty Money for recruiting his Regiment.

£1500

By order

Attest

John Williams Chairman.

Robt Benson, Secry

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, July 25th; 1776.

Ordered that Peter Van brugh Livingston Esquire as Treasurer advance to Capt James Stewart the Sum of One hundred and Forty four Pounds in order to enable him to advance the Bounty to those men he may enlist in his Company agreeable to the Resolutions of this Convention of this Day and take his Receipt to be accountable for the same to the Treasurer of this State.

Robt. Benson Secry.

Recd. July 26th. 1776. from P. VB. Livingston one hundred and forty four pounds in full for the within written Order.

£144

James Stewart.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Harlem August 21st., 1776.

Orderd that Peter Van Brugh Livingston Esqr as Treasurer advance to Capt. John Wisner 580 Dollars to enable him to pay one half of the Bounty to the Privates and non-commissioned Officers of his Company as part of the Militia of Orange County raised or to be raised agreeable to the Resolutions of this Convention of the 16th. Day of July last. Captn. Wisner to be accountable to this Convention or their Order, & to the Coll. of the Regiment to which he belongs for the Disposition of that Money. And the Coll. of the Regiment to which Captain Wisner belongs being at present on Duty at Kings Bridge, Ordered that Colo. Allison and Colo. Hawthorn, or either of them to be are hereby impowered authorized and requested to muster the Men of Captn. Wisner's Company previous to their receiving one half of their Bounty.

John McKesson Secry.

FREDERICK SCHOONMAKER'S CO. OF LEVI PAWLING'S ULSTER COUNTY REG'T.

Capt., Frederick Schoonmaker		Private, Corn's Stryker,	July 15, '77.
Lt., Corn's DuBois	} July 15, '77.	do John C. Low,	do 16
Lt., Jno. C. DeWitt		do Jno. Fiely,	do 30
Serg'ts, Stephen Nottingham,	July 15	do Jacob Clyn,	do 15
do Ben'n Elmendorf,	do 17	do Joh's Clyn,	do 15
do Peter Dumondt,	do 15	do James Robinson,	do 15
do Daniel Mouris,	do 15	do Jacob Hardenbergh,	do 15
Corp'l, Edw'd Heermanse,	do 15	do Abr'm Crispel,	Aug. 1
do John Schepmas,	do 17	do Jacob Heermanse,	do 1
do Jno. C. Masten,	do 15	do Abr'm Heermanse,	do 1
do Peter Marius Green,	do 17	do Abr'm Elmendorph,	do 1
Drummer, Martinus Schoonmaker,	do 15	do Philipp Van Buren,	do 1
Privates, Abr'm Van Steenburgh,	do 17	do Jacob Marius Green,	do 1
do Jacob Van Wagenen,	do 15	do Tobias Van Steenburgh,	do 1
do Jacobus Bush, Jun'r,	do 15	do John Dumondt, Jun'r,	do 1
do Abr'm Sluyter,	do 15	do Dirck Van Steenbergh,	do 1
do John P. Dumondt,	do 15	do Corn's Dumondt,	do 1
do Corn's Conway,	do 16	do Solomon Ecker,	do 3
do Peter Enderly,	do 16	do Egbert Brinck,	do 1
do Wilhelmus Kiersted,	do 23	do Joh's A. D. Lametter,	do 1
do Fred'k Davis,	do 26	do Jno. Houghteling,	do 1
do John B. Mastin,	do 15	do Tobias Swart,	do 1
do Wm. Thompson,	do 23	do Coenradt C. Elmendorph,	do 1
do Lowrance Kiefer,	do 17	do Jacob DuBois,	do 1
do John Freer,	do 30	do Abr'm Van Gaasbeck,	do 1
do Matheus Steenbergh,	do 29	do Petrus Bogardus,	do 1
do Jno. Whittaker,	do 17	do Abr'm Low,	do 1
do Jacob I. De Witt,	do 17	do Sylvester Marius Green,	do 1
do John I. De Witt,	do 17	do Corn's B. Masten,	do 1
do Jno. G. Krom,	do 31	do Jno. D. Lametter,	do 1
do Henry Oosterhoudt,	do 31	do Jno. Hasbrouck, Jun'r,	do 1
do Benj'n Schoonmaker,	do 30	do Jno. F. Keator,	do 1
do Joachim Dupuy,	do 31	do Corn's Low,	do 1
do Corn's Cool,	do 26	do Abr'm Van Keuren,	do 1
do Tho's Hooghteling,	do 17	do Jacobus Besimere,	do 1
do Peter Freer,	do 16	do Wm. Scepmoes,	do 2
do Jacob Roosa,	do 17	do Fred'k Merkil,	do 2
do Coenradt W. Elmendorph,	do 17	do Henry P. Oosterhout,	do 2
do Tjerck Van Keuren,	do 17		

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Jonathan Hasbrouck, reappointed March 9, 1778.

Lieut.-Colonel, Joh's Hardenbergh, Jun.

1st Major, Joh's Jansen, Jun.

Commissions dated October 25, 1775.

North District of Newburgh.

Captain, Anthier Smith. }
1st Lieut., Isaac Fowler. } Commissioned Oct.
2d do John Foster. } 11, 1775.
Ensign, Dan'l Clark.

Southeast District of Newburgh.

Captain, Samuel Clark. }
1st Lieut., Ben'j Smith, } Commissioned Oct.
2d do James Denton, Sen. } 11, 1775.
Ensign, Martin Wygant.

Most Western Dist. of New Marlborough.

Captain, Bordawine Tarpenny. }
1st Lieut., Wm. Martin. } Commissioned Oct.
2d do Uriah Drake. } 11, 1775.
Ensign, John Everitt.

Southeast Dist. New Marlborough.

Captain, Caleb Merritt. }
1st Lieut., Abijah Perkins. } Commissioned Oct.
2d do Stephen Case. } 11, 1775.
Ensign, Mathew Wygant.

2d Major, Lewis DuBois,

Adjutant, Abr'm Schoonmaker.

Qr. Master, Isaac Belknap, of Newburgh.

Northeast Dist. of Marlborough Prec't.

Captain, Jacob Wood. }
1st Lieut., Juryan Mackey. } Commissioned Oct.
2d do Nath'l Goodspeed } 17, 1775.
Ensign, John Knowlton.

South Dist. New Marlborough Prec't.

Captain, Lewis DuBois. }
1st Lieut., Caleb Merritt, } Commissioned Sept.
2d do Dr. Abijah Perkins. } 20, 1775.
Ensign, Mathew Wygant.

Northwest side of Shawangunk River.

Captain, Thomas Jansen, Jun'r.
1st Lieut., Mathews Jansen.
2d do Abr'm Snider (Smedes).
Ensign, Peter Decker.

District between Shawangunk and Patty Rivers.

Captain, Mathew Rea. }
1st Lieut., Slah Robinson. } Commissioned Aug.
2d do Petrus Roosa. } 22, 1775.
Ensign, James Hunter, Jun'r.

Captain, Jacob Conckling,
1st Lieut., Jacob Lawrence.
2d do David Guion.
Ensign, Roger Barton.

} Commissioned Oct.
11, 1775.

Southeast side of Patty River.

Captain, Jacobus Rose.
1st Lieut., Cornelius Masten.
2d do Will's Van DeMerk.
Ensign, Isaac Hardenbergh.

} Aug. 23, 1775.

Jacob Conckling's Co., Hasbrouck's Reg't,
April 6, 1776.

James Mills.
Joh's Tremper,
John Irwin.
Samuel Totten.
Wm. Bill.

Changes in the Regiment.

October 4, 1776, and March 9, 1778.

Siah (Isaiah) Robinson, Captain, vice Rea.
James Hunter, 1st Lieut., vice Robinson.
James Kaine, 2d Lieut.
Evert Hoffman, Ensign.

March 9, 1778.

William Martin, 1st Lieut.
David Oostrander, 2d do
James Lyons, Ensign.
John Gillaspay, Captain of the Comp. in the Beat
where he resides.

} Tarpenning's Co

Jason Wilkin, 1st Lieut.
Robert Hunter, 2d do
Samuel Gillaspay, Ensign.
John Crowel, Ensign, Concklin's Co. The other
officers of the Co. re-appointed,
Reuben Tucker, Ensign, Smith's Comp., vice Clark,
deceased. The other Co. officers re-appointed.

Stephen Case, Captain.
Mathew Wygant, 1st Lieut.
John Bant, 2d Lieut.

Nath'l Dubois, Ensign, vice Alex'r Cropsey, displaced.
Annan Smith, 1st Lieut., vice Mackey,
resigned.

Nath'l Kilsey, 2d Lieut.
Nath'l Harker, Ensign, vice Noltan
(Knowlton), removed.

} Wood's
Comp.

Mathew Jansen, Captain, vice Thomas Jansen, Jun'r.
Peter Decker, 1st Lieut.
Nich's Hardenbergh, 2d Lieut., vice Smedes, dis-
placed.

Jacob Rosekrans, Ensign.
James Denton, 1st Lieut.
Martin Wygant, 2d do
Munson Ward, Ensign.

} Clark's Comp.

Wm. Cross, Captain, vice John Graham, displaced.
John Crawford, 1st Lieut., vice Barkley, displaced.
Robert Thompson, 2d Lieut., vice Crawford, prom'd.
Robert Mould, Ensign, vice McCurdy, displaced.

John Brush.
Jonas Totten.
Wm. Redman.
George Quigley.
Robert Ross.
Jno. Kilpatrick.
Bart, Cola.
Ezekiel Terwilger.
Gerret Decker.
Eben'r Strickland.
Teunis Dolson.
Peter Brush.
Joseph Darby.
Eben'r Raymond.
Jacob Strickland.
Jon'n Brundage.
Hugh Quigley.

Cornelius Masten, Captain, vice Rose (Roosa), de
ceased.

W. Van De Mark, 1st Lieut.
Isaac Hardenbergh, 2d do
Wilhelmus Oostrander, Ensign.
Jon'n Hardenbergh, Qr. Mr.

February 27, 1779.

Johannis Hardenbergh, Colonel, vice Jon'n Has-
brouck.

Johannis Jansen, Lieut. Colonel.
Samuel Clarke, Major.

March 6, 1779.

David Oostrander, Captain, vice Tarpenney (Tear-
penning).

James Lyon, 1st Lieut.
Jacob Terwilliger, 2d Lieut.
Hugo Sheet, Ensign.

June 29, 1780.

James Denton, Captain, vice Clarke, prom'd.
Samuel Gillaspay, 2d Lieut., John Gillaspay's Comp.,
vice Hunter, left the Reg't.
Johannis Robinson, Ensign, vice Gillaspay, prom'd.
John Gillaspay, Major.

Henry Van Wyan, Qr. Mr., vice Hardenbergh,
moved out of Reg't.

July 1, 1780.

Jason Wilkin, Captain, vice Gillaspay, prom'd.
Wm. Palmer, 1st Lieut.
Isaac Hasbrouck, Jun'r, 2d Lieut.
Eleazer Gidney, Ensign.

March 12, 1783.

Wm. Irwin, Jun'r, Ensign, Concklin's Comp., vice
John Crowel, removed out of beat.

Wm. Oostrander, 2d Lieut., Masten's Comp., vice
Isaac Hardenbergh, removed out of beat.

Michael Pelleyer, Ensign, same Comp., vice
Oostrander, prom'd.

Dirck Roosa, Jun'r, Ensign, Robinson's Co., vice
Hoffman, moved out of beat.

SOUTHERN REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN.

Colonel: Thomas Palmer.
Lieut. Col.: Thomas Johnson, Jun'r.
1st Major: Arthur Parks.

Commissioned Dec'r 21, 1775.

New Marlborough Company.

Captain, Silas Burdy
1st Lieut., Wolvert Ackert
2d do Zophar Perkins
Ensign, Leonard Smith, Jun'r

} com'd Dec. 1, 1775.

List of other Companies wanting.

2d Major: Sam'l Logan.
Adjutant: Sovereign Bruyn.
Qr. Mr.: Isaac Belknap.

Newburgh Company.

Captain, Uriah Drake
1st Lieut., Jacob Lawrence
2d do Wm Erwin
Ensign, Thomas Dun
Sergeant, — Lane

} elected May, 1776.

The significant Revolutionary history of the settlement of Newburgh is centered in the Hasbrouck House. After the Revolution, Major Isaac Belknap and others who before the war had sailed sloops of red cedar, staunch rather than speedy, reentered the boating business, and by 1798 four lines of sloops were in active service from the growing town.

New Hampshire.

- 1938 Writers Project

p. 18. Jeremy Belknap, New Hampshire's first important historian, found within the state, after one hundred and seventy-five years of white occupancy, thirty-one different species of four footed denizens. Among them he lists the 'musquash' (probably the muskrat) whose oil-bag, he says, wrapped in cotton, affords a perfume, grateful to those who are fond of musk. Of the skunk he remarks that 'the flesh is white and sweet, and is by some people relished as a food.'

p. 36. Industrial and commercial conditions existing in the province of New Hampshire in 1737 are thus described by the New Hampshire historian, Jeremy Belknap: The trade of the province at this time consisted chiefly in the exports of lumber and fish to Spain and Portugal and the Caribee Islands. The most trade was wholly confined to Gr. Britain. In the winter small vessels went to the southern colonies

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with English and West Indian goods and returned with corn and pork. The manufacture of iron within the province lay under discouragement and want of experienced and industrious workers. Woollen manufacture was diminished and sheep were scarcer than formerly, the common land on which they used to feed being fenced in by proprietors. The manufacture of linen was much increased by means of the immigrants from Ireland who were skilled in that business. No improvements were made in agriculture and the newly granted townships were not cultivated with the spirit of success.

p. 82. The contributions of libraries to New Hampshire education is noteworthy. By 1792 Jeremy Belknap, New Hampshire's first historian, was urging citizens of the newly established State to fund social libraries as the easiest, cheapest and most effectual mode of diffusing knowledge among the people.

p. 144. During the Revolutionary years, Dover (N.H.) chief minister, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, later author of the first history of New Hampshire, stirred up much activity by his ^{fiery} sermons. Prominent among the preachers of his day, Belknap was not deterred by the threat of treason for condemning the Royal government.

New Hampshire.

Writers Project - 1938.

White Mountains.

p. 507. The White Mountain occupy an area of more than 1200 square miles in the northern half of the state of New Hampshire.

p. 511. The first scientific expedition to the Presidential Range was not made until ¹⁷⁸⁴~~1784~~; the party included four naturalists and Dr. Jeremy Belknap, New Hampshire's first historian. Three of the scientists climbed Mt. Washington and caught a fleeting glimpse of surrounding peaks before the clouds closed in upon them. — Dr. Belknap estimated the area of the White Mountains at fifty miles in circumference; Dr. Manasseh Cutler thought that Mt. Washington was nine thousand feet above sea level. This party may have been responsible for the name of Mt. Washington, given to the highest peak, as this term is found in Cutler's manuscript.

p. 525 Ski Trails.

Belknap Mountains: 5 connecting trails provide 14 miles of cross country skiing of varying degrees of difficulty over the Belknap Range.

Belknap Trail: South side of Mt. Belknap starting from Murray Weeks' farm in Gilford. Length 3.75 miles. Max. grades 11° - 15°.

Belknap Ridge is about 3½ miles west of the village of Newburgh, N. Y.

p. 59. Belknap County, New Hampshire.

Principal industry is knit goods.

p. 426. Belknap Ship: Steamboat Island received its name because the first steamer on the lake, the 'Belknap' was wrecked there. A stock company built and launched it in 1833. It was a curious craft, the boiler set in brick, drawing so much water that a lighter was employed to load and unload the cargo. It took two years to build the boat and its launching was a great curiosity. The speed of the craft under good conditions was six to eight miles an hour. The steamer however was never a success and it was a great relief to the owners when it was wrecked on Steamboat Island in November 1841.

Belknap

ABRAHAM BELKNAP¹, born March 10, 1590, lived in North Weald, Essex County, England. He married by 1620, and removed to Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. With his wife, Mary, and children, he emigrated in 1635, to Lynn, Massachusetts. A farmer, he had forty acres in 1638. He died July 1, 1643, and his will was probated in Salem, Massachusetts, December 20, 1643. His widow, Mary, survived him.

- Children:
1. Abraham, d. 1620
 2. Abraham, 1622, d. unm.
 3. David, d. 1624/5
 4. Samuel, 1627/8-1731, m. 1653/6, Sarah Jones² (Robert¹)
 5. Dorcas, 1629/30, d.y.
 6. Joseph, 1633-1712, m.
 1. Ruth (Williams) Brackett
 2. Lydia Ingalls² (Francis¹)
 3. Hannah Meekins
 7. John, 1635-1655, unm.
 8. Hannah, 1639/40-1679, m. 1663, Christopher Osgood² (Christopher¹)

References: *History of Lynn, Massachusetts* by Lewis and Newhall
Essex County, Mass. Probate Records, v. 1, p. 26
N.E.H. & G. Reg., v. 104, p. 316
History of Framingham by Barry
Ingalls Genealogy by Burleigh
Geneal. Descend. of John, Wm., Christopher Osgood by Ira Osgood
Belknap Mms. of Admiral Charles Belknap

SAMUEL BELKNAP² (Abraham¹) baptized March 16, 1627/8, North Weald, Essex County, England, emigrated with his parents to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. He married in 1653/6, Sarah Jones², daughter of Robert Jones¹ of Hingham. He lived in Salem, 1653-1666; was a joiner. They removed to Malden, and by 1696, to Haverhill, Massachusetts. Sarah died in Haverhill, April 18, 1689, and he died there in 1731.

- Children:
1. Mary, 1653/6
 2. Sarah, 1656/8, m. 1673, Nathaniel Singletary² (Richard¹)
 3. Abraham, 1660, m. 1690/1, Elizabeth Ayer³ (Nathaniel², John¹)
 4. Samuel, 1662, m. Mary Pease
 5. Ebenezer, 1665-1760, m. 1690/1, Hannah Ayer³ (Nathaniel², John¹)
 6. Joseph, 1672-1672
 7. Patience, 1675

References: *Haverhill, Massachusetts, Vital Records*
History of Salem by Perley
History of Hingham, v. 3 & 4

EBENEZER BELKNAP³ (Samuel², Abraham¹), born 1665, probably, in Salem, Massachusetts, married in Haverhill, February 25, 1690/1, Hannah Ayer³, 1672-1779, daughter of Nathaniel² and Tamesin (Turloar) Ayer of Haverhill. He was a farmer and joiner, and lived in Haverhill until his death in 1760. His widow died in Haverhill, November, 1779, aged 106 years and 11 months.

- Children:
1. Sarah, 1691-1790, m. Isaac Newton
 2. Hannah, 1693-1799, m. ----- Flagg
 3. Mary, 1694/5, m. before 1716, Nathaniel Merrill

"Estate of Abraham Belknap of Lynn, Mass."

(Lower left hand corner of this page, photocopied from the book of "Probate Records of Essex County" at the Detroit Library, Burton section.

Abraham Belknap was my gt. gt. gt. gt. gt. gt. gt. Grandfather.
M. S. S.

ESTATE OF CHARLES TURNER OF SALEM.

Creditors of widow of Charles Turner, deceased, ordered 27: 10: 1643, to prove claims. Inventory of his estate to be brought in, "for y^e more peacable & comfortable subsistance of the widdow." *Salem Quarterly Court Records, vol. 2, page 149.*

Widow Rachell Turner brought in inventory ult: 12m: 1643 of estate, of her husband, Charles Turner. Estate to be paid to creditors by Ralph Fogg, for the court. *Salem Quarterly Court Records, vol. 2, page 158.*

ESTATE OF JOHN SANDERS OF SALEM.

"The Last wil & testament of John Sanders, inhabytant of the Towne of Salem, I bequeath unto my sonn John Sanders my Tenn Aker lot with my hous new built on the Commons side right over a gainst it when he Come to the age of one & twentie yeers or at the death of his mother with the Aker And halfe of middow ground adioyning to it and I do be trust my father Joseph Graften & goodman Hardie to see this my wil & ded performed mad in the yeere 1643 y^e 28 of October." [no signature.]

Witness: Nathaniell Porter, Henrye Birdsall.

"Testified upon oaths in Court & also y^t the sd Jn^o Sand^rs Left all the Rest of his Estate to his wyfe."

Proved 28: 10: 1643.

Salem Quarterly Court Files, vol. I, leaf 18.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM BELKNAP OF LYNN.

Will of Abram Belknap sworn to, 20: 12: 1643. *Salem Quarterly Court Records, vol. 2, page 150.*

Inventory of estate of Abraham Belknap of Lynn, who deceased the beginning of the 7 mo. 1643, taken by William (his mark) Tilton and Edward Tomlins, 16: 12: 1643: Sheep, 4 yewes, 5li.; 2 wethers, 1li. 6s. 8d.; 7 yerlinge calves, 3li. 10d.; 2 cowes and calves, 8li. 10s.; 2 yerlinge

calves, 3li. 15s.; 4 yow gotes, 1li. 6s. 8d.; 1 kidd, 4s.; 1 sow and piggs, 1li.; 4 shottes, 1li. 10s.; the houses and 5 akres of land, 7li.; 2 akers of planting Land, 1li. 10s.; 2 akers salt marsh, 1li.; 6 akers salt marsh at fox hill, 2li.; 30 akers at the village, 2li.; 1 braspitt, 10s.; 1 iron cettle, 6s. 8d.; 1 brascettle, 3s. 4d.; 3 ould skillets, 3s.; 1 friing pan, 1s.; pot hookes and pot hangers, 2s. 6d.; 1 spitt, 1s. 6d.; 7 pewtor platters, 14s.; 1 bras pestill & mortar, 2s. 6d.; 1 candle stick and dripping pan, 2s.; 1 ould warming pan, 3s. 4d.; 1 payre of tongs, 1s.; 1 payre andirons, 2s.; 1 table, 3s.; 1 Chyer, 2s. 6d.; 1 chest, 1 box, 4s.; 1 chest, 1s.; 2 flock beds, 1 boulder, 13s. 4d.; 1 fether bed & boulder, 1li.; 3 coverlettes, 1li. 6s. 8d.; 4 blankits, 13s. 4d.; 3 pillowes, 6s.; 3 prs. sheetes, 1li.; 1 sheete, 2s. 6d.; 2 payre pillow beres, 6s.; 2 table clothes, 4s.; 1 doos. of napkins, 3s.; ould iron, 4 wedges, 4s.; 1 ould ax, 1s.; 1 ould hatchett, 8d.; 1 mattock, 1s. 6d.; total, 53li. 10s. 3d. Signed by Mary (her mark) Belknap. The estate owed Joseph Armytage, Francis Ingalls, Goodman Phillipps, Rich. Rowton, Tho. Loughton, Ed. Farington, Jerard Spencer, Mr. Kinge and John Person, amounting to 5li. 13s. 3d. *Salem Quarterly Court Files, vol. 1, leaf 18.*

ESTATE OF ROBERT ANDREWS OF IPSWICH.

"the first of March 1643. In the name of god amen I Robert Andrewes of Ipsw^{ch} in New England being of pfect vnderstanding & memory doe make this my last will & Testament Imprimis I comend my soule into the hands of my mercifull Creator & redeemer & I doe comitt my body after my departure out of this world to be buried in seemly manner by my frends &c concerning my estate Imprimis I doe make my eldest sonne John Andrewes my executor Item I give vnto my wife Elizabeth Andrews forty pounds and to John Griffin the sonne of Humfry Griffin sixteene pounds to be paid vnto him when he shalbe Twenty one yeares of age, & if he shall dye before he comes to that age it shall returne to my two sonnes John & Thomas Andrewes Item concerning my sonne Thomas Andrews my will is that he shall live with his brother John Andrews three yeares two of which he shalbe helpfull to his brother John Andrewes in his husbandry and the last of the three yeares he shall goe to schoole to recover his learning and if he shall goe to the vniversity or shall set himselfe vpon some other way of living his brother John shall allow him ten pounds by the yeare for foure yeares & then fifteene pounds by the yeare for two

- "The Belknap Family" starts in lower right hand corner of this page (357) and continues on pages following. Includes, Abraham, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, & Isaac.
- A sketch of Derrick Amerman, who married Mary Belknap (page 359)
- "Warren Family History" (page 378) Mary Belknaps sister Elizabeth married John Warren.
- Page 378, footnote concerning Elizabeth Belknap.
- Photocopied from "History of Newburgh" Detroit Library.

M. V. Scholz.

now held. He was active in the movement to wrest the Glebe from the Lutheran church, and was instrumental in securing the Colden and Albertson charter. He erected what was known as the Newburgh House, at the junction of Colden and Water streets, where he resided with his family until about 1762, when he was appointed joint-surveyor-general with his father and removed to New York. He was subsequently appointed postmaster of that city, and held that office until his death, which occurred in 1775, in the 59th year of his age. He had four daughters and two sons, but the relations which they sustained towards the Crown, during the Revolution, compelled their removal to England, and his family became extinct in this country.*

RICHARD ALBERTSON.—Richard Albertson was a Hollander by birth or parentage. He removed to Newburgh from Long Island sometime about 1740; was elected one of the trustees of the Glebe in 1749; was sheriff of Ulster county in 1752. He is presumed to have had sons Joseph and Richard. The latter was born in 1752, and had 1. Grant; 2. Jeremiah; 3. Lucretia; 4. Lydia; 5. Joseph; 6. Maria; 7. Elsie. Jeremiah (2), born Dec. 12th, 1785, died in 1844; married Roxanna Preston and had Washington, John, Lois, Charles, and Roxanna, of whom Washington is a resident of Newburgh. The family is one of the few that has been continuous since first settlement.

—Several of the principal families who located here at an early period, as well as in more modern times, may be noticed more at length.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

James Smith, the ancestor of the Smith family of Newburgh, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country sometime about the year 1735. He settled temporarily in New Windsor, but subsequently removed to Newburgh, having purchased from the heirs of Joshua Kockerthal, in 1741, lot No. 5, in the original division of the German patent.† He erected a log house near a spring on what is now Smith street, between First and Second streets, and engaged in clearing the land and in the general pursuit of husbandry. On his death, the farm descended to his son Benjamin, who resided in the old homestead house for a time and subsequently erected the dwelling on the southwest corner of Liberty and Campbell streets. He sold the western part of the farm to Thomas Woolsey, and laid out (1782) the eastern

* Ante p. 121, 122. Cadwallader Colden, the second son of Gov. Colden, resided at Coldenham until his death. He was also interested in lands in Newburgh, and was active in many of the local affairs of the town, especially in connection with the old St. George's church and the Glebe lands. The Coldens residing in Newburgh at the present time are his descendants.

† Ante p. 121. "James Edmonston (of New Windsor) married Margaret Smith in Ireland. She was the sister of James Smith, whom she brought to this country, and the aunt of Benjamin Smith, his son."—*Enger's Orange County*, 620.

part in lots under the name of the Township of Washington.* He appears to have contributed liberally to the establishment of churches and schools, and to have been a citizen of some enterprise. During the early part of the controversy with the mother country, he maintained the character of a whig, and was one of the first signers of the pledge of association, and also an officer in the local militia. After the declaration, however, it is said that he refused to be a party to separation from royal authority, and while on his way to New York (1777), in company with several persons who were known to be disaffected, he was arrested on a charge of intention to join the enemy and, with his associates, was confined in the jail at Kingston,† and the goods found in his possession were confiscated. He was soon after released on parole, and resumed his residence in Newburgh. He strongly affirmed his innocence of any intention to join the enemy, and subsequently brought a suit against the committee of sequestration to recover the value of the property taken from him at the time of his arrest; but the legislature passed a law (1782) forbidding the courts from entertaining actions of that character.‡

Benjamin Smith married, June 16, 1761, Elizabeth Leonard. He died in 1813. His children were: 1. Betsey, who married Aaron Fairchild; 2. Mary, who married John Anderson; 3. Jane, who married Robert Gardiner; 4. William L., who married Maria Cole, of Kingston; 5. Abigail, who married Thomas Hinds; 6. James, who was lost at sea; 7. Benjamin, who died unmarried; 8. Bridget, who married Jonathan Carter; and 9. Catharine, who married Henry Tudor.

WILLIAM L. SMITH (4) was the principal heir to his father's estate. He erected the homestead house on the corner of Liberty and South streets, where he resided for several years, and was engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens to a high degree, and repeatedly held stations of local official trust. His children were: 1. Benjamin, b. July 30, 1803; 2. Catharine C., b. April 29, 1805; 3. William P. C., b. Dec. 11, 1807; 4. John Fletcher, b. Dec. 23, 1809; 5. Gardiner, b. Nov. 30, 1812; 6. Elizabeth L., b. Feb. 24, 1815; 7. Cornelius C., b. Aug. 6, 1817; 8. Maria C., b. Jan. 1820; 9. Richard C., b. Dec. 14, 1823; 10. Anna Eliza. Benjamin married Caroline Knox Thacher, granddaughter of Genl. Knox; Catharine C., married John E. Parmelee; William P. C., married Gloriana Butterworth; John F. married Nancy Thompson; Gardiner married Jane Cole, of Kingston; Elizabeth L., unmarried; Cornelius C., married Margaret DeWitt, of Kingston, where he now resides; Maria C., married Thomas H. Booth, died July 11, 1854, without issue; Anna Eliza died young; Richard C., resides in Newburgh. Cornelius C., Richard C., Thomas H. Booth, and John E. Parmelee were for several years merchants in Newburgh, the former notably as a member of the firm of Wardrop, Smith & Co.

THE BELKNAP FAMILY.

The Belknap family—or Belknappe,§ as the name was originally

* Ante p. 159. † Proceedings Prov. Conv., 872. ‡ Laws of New York, 1782.

§ The etymology of the name is *Bel* (*belle*), the feminine of *beau*—fine, beautiful, pleasant (*Boyer*), and *Knap* (*knappe*), or knoll of a hill. Literally rendered, "the people of the beautiful hill."

Abraham¹
Joseph²
Thomas³
written—is of Norman origin, and can be satisfactorily traced back to the time of William the Conqueror (1066). They maintained considerable distinction in England at an early period—Sir Robert Belknappe having been created chief justice in the reign of Edward the Third (1375). In 1637, Abraham Belknap, from whom the branch of the family in this country trace their descent, emigrated from England and settled in Lynn, Mass. He subsequently removed to Salem, where he died in 1643, leaving four sons and a daughter, viz: 1. Abraham; 2. Jeremy; 3. Joseph; 4. Samuel, and 5. Hannah. Joseph was born in England about the year 1630. He settled in Boston, where he was admitted a freeman in 1655. He was one of the founders of the "third" or "old South Church," in 1668, from whence he took dismission to Hatfield, where he lived in good esteem from 1682 to 1696. He returned to Boston during the latter year, and died in that city Nov. 14, 1712, at the age of 82 years. He had three wives, viz: 1st. Ruth, by whom he had: 1. Joseph, b. Jan. 26, 1658; 2. Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1660; 3. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 13, 1663; 4. Elizabeth, b. July 1, 1665. 2d. Lydia, by whom he had: 5. Ruth, b. Nov. 27, 1668. 3d. Hannah, by whom he had: 6. Thomas, b. June 29, 1670; 7. John, b. June 1, 1672; 8. Hannah, b. June 8, 1673; 9. Ruth, b. March 17, 1676; 10. Abigail, b. June 27, 1678; 11. Abraham, b. April 26, 1681; 12. Samuel, date of birth uncertain.

Thomas Belknap (6) married Jane, daughter of Thomas Cheney, of Cambridge, Mass., and settled in Woburn, where he purchased (June 29, 1698,) a tract of land at a place called "forty pound meadows." His children were: 1. Thomas; 2. Jane; 3. Benjamin, 4. Hannah; 5. Samuel, born May 24, 1707; and, it is supposed, 6. Joseph. Four of these children, viz: Thomas, Benjamin, Samuel, and Joseph, removed to and settled in Newburgh, and its vicinity, at different dates from 1749 to 1763. The first settlement was made by Samuel, who purchased (1749) nearly all the tract known as the Baird patent, which he divided with his brother Thomas.*

The genealogy of the family is so voluminous that it is necessarily materially abridged in these pages. Samuel Belknap, the immediate

* Thomas, Joseph, and Benjamin, settled in New Windsor, where Joseph was clerk of the precinct in 1763, and subsequently assessor. Thomas married Sarah Hill, Dec. 14, 1726, and had: 1. Thomas; 2. Sarah; 3. Joseph; 4. John; 5. Jonathan. Benjamin married Hannah Richardson, and had: 1. Abraham; 2. Ruth; 3. Isaac; 4. Hannah; 5. Jeduthan; 6. Sarah; 7. Olive. Joseph married Margaret Russell, of Watertown, Mass., April 9, 1754, and had: 1. Thomas; 2. Joseph; 3. Phebe; 4. Lydia; 5. Daniel; 6. James. Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1), married Sarah Clement, and had 1. James; 2. Harriet, married Eli Hasbrouck; 3. Ann Eliza; 4. Sarah; 5. Elsie, married Thomas McKissock; 6. Thomas; 7. Amanda, married Lewis D. Lockwood. James (6) was born in the town of Crawford, March 24, 1793. He married Clarissa Ring, daughter of Samuel Ring, of Cornwall, June, 1816, and settled in Newburgh where he resided until his death. He served with credit in the militia during the war of 1812, and filled, with great satisfaction to the public, several local official stations, including that of postmaster. John (4) was a captain in the continental service during the Revolution. (Ante p. 87, 279.)

ancestor of the principal part of the family in this town, married Lydia Stearns, by whom he had: 1. William, b. May 27, 1730; 2. Ruth, b. Nov. 11, 1731; 3. Isaac, b. Dec. 14, 1733; 4. Samuel, b. Oct. 18, 1735; 5. Lydia, b. Feb. 28, 1737; 6. Abel, b. Jan. 13, 1739; 7. Mary, b. Jan. 9, 1740; 8. Ruth, b. May 14, 1742; 9. David, b. Jan. 14, 1744; 10. Abigail, b. April 17, 1745; 11. Jonathan, b. Sept. 7, 1748; 12. Olive, b. April 5, 1751. Of these children—

(1) William married first Hannah Flagg, by whom he had: 1. William, 2. Hannah, 3. Abel, 4. Samuel, 5. Josiah (died), 6. Josiah, 7. Lydia, 8. Gershom and a twin daughter. His second wife was Mary Flagg, by whom he had: 9. Cyrus, and 10. Mary. The only member of this branch of the family who settled in Newburgh was William, (1) who married Martha Carscadden, July 20, 1785, by whom he had: 1. William, 2. Lydia (married Edmund Sanxay), 3. Hannah, 4. Stephen, 5. Robert, 6. George, 7. Nancy, and 8. Susanna.

(2) Ruth died young.

(3) Isaac married first Bridget Richardson, of Woburn, Mass., by whom he had: Bridget, Isaac, Mary married Derick Amerman,* Elizabeth married John Warren, Olive, Bridget married Leonard Carpenter, Richardson, Abel, William, and Olive. Mrs. Belknap died Aug. 8, 1777, and he married, second, Mrs. Deborah Coffin,† widow of Capt. Caleb Coffin, Sept 10, 1778, by whom he had: Amelia married Charles Birdsall, Alden, Briggs, Judah, Lydia, and Deborah. He died April 29, 1815, aged 82.

ISAAC BELKNAP was one of the truest sons of America during his whole life, and especially throughout the dreary struggle for independence. Previous to the war he was engaged in the freighting business between Newburgh and New York, and not unfrequently extended his commercial ventures to the more eastern ports as well as to the West India Islands. When the troubles with the mother country came on, he entered into active service in defence of the cause of the colonists, and was early appointed captain of a company of rangers. He was afterwards in the regular service as assistant deputy quartermaster-general. After the war he resumed the freighting business and continued in it as long as he was able to follow the arduous occupation.‡

His son, Isaac Belknap, Jr., was born Oct. 3, 1761. He married, first, Elizabeth Coleman, daughter of Joseph Coleman, of Newburgh, formerly of Sherburn, Nantucket Island, and had: Elizabeth, Richardson, and Fanny C., who married David Crawford. Mrs. Belknap died Jan. 9, 1816, and he married, second, Mrs. Susan Smith, widow of William H. Smith. He was a man of great personal worth and high moral character. He died Jan. 26, 1845, aged 84 years. From a notice of his life and character, which appeared in the village papers at the time of his decease, the following is copied: "The deceased has long

* Derick Amerman was the son of Albert Amerman, a native of Holland. He was born in New York, and removed to Newburgh at the age of 15 years. After the Revolution he engaged in the milling business with Abel Belknap, which business he relinquished for that of freighting, which he followed for forty years. He died March 4, 1826, in his 67th year.

† Mrs. Coffin was the daughter of Col. Briggs Alden, of Duxbury, Mass., and a lineal descendant from John Alden, one of the pilgrims by the May Flower.

‡ Isaac Belknap and George Gardner commenced the freighting business in 1790, from Benjamin Birdsall's dock (formerly the Colden dock), as appears from a handbill which has been preserved. They had two sloops which they sailed alternately on Saturdays. Gardner subsequently continued the business. (Ante p. 244, etc.)

been widely known as one of our oldest and most substantial citizens. At an early age he was engaged in the service of his country during her Revolutionary struggle, and subsequently filled with credit many important posts of honor and usefulness. As a member of the state legislature, judge of the county court, and president of the bank of Newburgh, he had established in former years a reputation for integrity, sound sense, and good feeling, which secured for him the sincerest respect and esteem of all who knew him. But as the crowning excellence of his character, he was for many years distinguished as a devoted and consistent follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was an accepted and honored elder of the Reformed Dutch Church from the time of its organization until his decease, and those who were associated with him in this capacity, as well as others, can bear honorable testimony to his practical wisdom, piety and worth."

(4) Samuel, married, first, Mrs. Abigail Lewis, and had Abigail, Timothy, and Ruth. His second wife was Abigail Flagg, by whom he had Raphael, Samuel, Olive, Elizabeth, Lydia, Seth, and Charles. He died March 31, 1821.

SAMUEL BELKNAP, prior to the Revolution, resided at Woburn, Mass, and occupied the homestead and mills which were erected by his father, and to which was attached a large and productive farm situated on the public road leading to Concord. In the early part of the controversy with England, he was active in the cause of the colonists; and, in 1775, he organized a company, of which he was captain, and took part in the conflict at Concord. During the following year he was in the engagement at White Plains, and subsequently rendered much efficient service in the field. After the war he was elected to the legislature of his native state, where he served to the ample satisfaction of his constituents. He afterwards removed to Newburgh where he resided until his death.

His son, Samuel Belknap, Jr., was born Dec. 10, 1765. He married Mary Goldsmith, April 6, 1790, by whom he had Lucinda, Ira, William Goldsmith, Samuel, and Fanny. He died May 19, 1845. His son, William Goldsmith Belknap, was born Sept. 7, 1794. He married Ann Clark, daughter of Joseph Clark, of Newburgh, and had Anna Mary, Clara, William Worth, and Frederick Augustus. He entered the military service at the age of 18 years, and took part in the war of 1812, through which he served as an officer with distinction to himself and honor to his country. His conduct during the attack by the British on Fort Erie (Aug. 15, 1814), drew from Genl. Ripley the following remarks in his report, viz: "The manner in which Lieutenant Belknap, of the 23d, retired with his picquet guard from before the enemy's column, excites my particular commendation. He gave orders to fire three times as he was retreating to the camp, himself bringing up the rear. In this manner he kept the light advance of the enemy in check for a distance of two or three hundred yards. I have to regret, that when entering our lines after his troops, the enemy pushed so close upon him that he received a severe wound with the bayonet." In the war with Mexico, he shared largely in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The citizens of Newburgh, at a public meeting held on the 27th of June, 1846, caused a sword to be made and presented to him in their name, as a mark of their appreciation of his distinguished services. He died near Fort Washita, in the Chickasaw Nation, November 10, 1861. His army record is as follows, viz: Appointed 3d lieutenant, 23d infantry, April, 1813; 2d lieutenant, October, 1813; 1st lieutenant, August, 1814; transferred to 2d infantry May, 1815; transferred to 3d infantry, May, 1821; captain 3d infantry, Feb. 1822; major 8th infantry, January, 1842; lieutenant-colonel 5th infantry, 26th Sept. 1847. Brevetted major, Feb. 1832, for ten years service in one grade; lieutenant-colonel March 15, 1842, for general good conduct in the war against the Florida Indians, and for securing by military operations a great number of prisoners; colonel, 9th May, 1846, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; brigadier-general, 2nd Feb. 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

His son, William Worth Belknap, was born at Newburgh on the 22d September, 1829, and after attending the High School and the Academy, entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in the year 1846, and graduated from that institution in June, 1848. After studying law in Georgetown, D. C., and being admitted to the bar in the city of Washing-



Samuel M. Belknap
Secretary of War
1869

ton, he went, in the year 1851, to Keokuk, Iowa, and commenced the practice of law in that city. He was a member of the legislature of Iowa in 1857, as a representative of the democratic party; but being what was known at that time as a Douglas democrat, and not uniting with the members of that party who favored what was known as the Lecompton constitution, of Kansas, which was an important and exciting question in the politics of that party, he joined the republican party.

He was appointed major 15th Iowa volunteers in November, 1861, and participated in that capacity in the battle of Shiloh. He remained in the army until the close of the war, rising gradually through all the grades of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, and was brevetted major-general in 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Having as brigadier-general of volunteers, commanded the 3d brigade, 4th division, 17th army corps (Blair's) of the army of the Tennessee (McPherson's), he was in numerous battles, the most important of which were Shiloh (where he was wounded and had a horse shot under him), the several battles of Atlanta, the battle of Bentonville, N. C., etc. He was engaged in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburgh and of Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman in his grand march from Atlanta to the sea, then to Goldsboro', Raleigh and Washington. He was repeatedly mentioned for coolness and courage, and in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he took prisoner Colonel Lampley, 45th Alabama, by pulling him over the works by his coat collar. At the close of the war, being honorably mustered out of service in 1865, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and remained in that position until the latter part of 1869, when, in the month of October, he was appointed Secretary of War by President Grant and remained in that position until March 2, 1876, when he resigned.

(5) Lydia married Edward Riggs, Nov. 25, 1782, and settled in New York, but subsequently removed to Newburgh. She died Jan. 9, 1824.

Mrs. Riggs was a school teacher, and it is said that she taught DeWitt Clinton his letters. She was present at the inauguration of Washington, at the old Federal Hall, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York. She was a woman remarkable for her piety, education, and virtue; and it is said of her, that she maintained "that distinction under a democracy which a regal government would confer upon rank."

(6) Abel married, first, Molly Richardson, Oct. 4, 1765, by whom he had: Stephen, Chancey, Sarah, and Molly. He married, second, Hannah Williams, of Huntington, L. I., June 6, 1776, and had Rachel Fleet. His third wife, was Hannah Williams, of Sharon, Conn., by whom he had: Abel, Moses Higby, Aaron, Margaret, Edwin Starr, and Julia Ann. He died Nov. 15, 1804, in the 66th year of his age.

The *Rights of Man*, of Nov. 19, 1804, referring to the death of ABEL BELKNAP, remarks: "This venerable, useful and truly pious citizen, enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. As a magistrate, he conscientiously performed the important duties of his office; as a husband, parent, relative, and friend, he attained to patriarchal years, not only without reproach, but such was the blameless tenor of his life, that his decease is a subject of general regret." His sons—Stephen, Chancey, Abel, Moses Higby, and Aaron,—enjoyed for many years the high esteem and confidence of the community. The business enterprises of Stephen and Chancey were extensive, and contributed in no small degree to the early commercial prosperity of the town. Stephen was born Aug. 4, 1766, and died Oct. 28, 1848. He married Mrs. Sarah Mace and had: Dr. Savillian, who died unmarried at Mobile; Mary C., who married Aaron B. Gardiner; Chancey F., and Rufus B. Chancey was born March 13, 1768, and died in June, 1840. He married, first (July 9, 1788), Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Belknap, by whom he had: Mary, d. unmarried; Stephen, d. in infancy, Sarah, who married, first, James Black, and second, David Brown; and Rebecca, d. unmarried. By his second wife, Mercy, who was also a daughter of Jonathan Belknap, he had: Rufus R., b. Dec. 9, 1797; Thomas, d. in infancy; Clarissa; Mercy; Cornelia, m. Alsop Stewart; Clementine; Rachel; Chancey; Jane Ann, m. David E. Fowler; and Lynde, m.

Sarah Titus, of Jamaica, L. I. He served successively in the military grades of lieutenant, captain, major, colonel, and brigadier general; was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Newburgh; elector of president and vice president in 1812, and, as already remarked, was extensively engaged in milling, freighting, and other branches of business. Abel was born Dec. 30, 1785; died Oct. 19, 1854; m. first, Mary, daughter of Samuel O. Gregory,* who died January 19, 1833, without issue; and



Moses H. Belknap

and second, Sally D. Munn, who died in 1855, also without issue. Moses H., was born Sept. 23, 1787; died January 4, 1855; m. first, Margaret, daughter of Saml. O. Gregory, who died Feb. 27, 1824, leaving two children, Ruletta G., who died Aug. 11, 1850; and Abel W., who married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Saml. Johnson, died June 26, 1847, leaving one child, Abel W. His second wife was Ruth P. Cook, who died Oct. 23, 1833, leaving one child, Moses Cook, now cashier of the Highland National Bank. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village and president of that body for several terms; was one of the founders of the Newburgh High School, and held other local positions with credit. Aaron was born July 20, 1789; died March 14, 1847. He married Mary Josepha L. S., daughter of Samuel Belknap (4), and had: Ethelbert B., died young; Samuel M., d. in infancy; and Aaron Betts. He was a lawyer of some considerable rank, and a member

of the firm of Betts & Belknap. Edwin Starr, the youngest son of Abel (6), was born Dec. 11, 1794; married Rachel T. Price, and settled in the city of New York.

(7) Mary, born Jan. 9, 1739, died July 15, 1820.

(8) Ruth died May 6, 1745.

(9) David married Sarah Case, and had: Olive, David, Daniel C., Hezekiah,† Sarah, Justin, Fanny, Charlotte, and Oliver. He died March 11, 1831.

(10) Abigail married Josiah Talcott, by whom she had: Lydia, Josiah, Jeffrey, Samuel, Olive, Jonathan, David and Abigail. She resided in Newburgh only a few years after her marriage, but removed to Hancock, Mass., where, with her husband, she united with the society of Shakers. She died in May, 1793.

(11) Jonathan died unmarried, May 9, 1774.

(12) Olive died unmarried, March 14, 1770.

* Samuel O. Gregory came from Morristown, N. J., and soon after settling in Newburgh opened a shoe store. His first wife was Ruletta Cook; his second, Eunice Fairchild. His children were: Mary, who married Abel Belknap; Margaret who married Moses H. Belknap; Sarah; Jane, who married Elijah S. Sneed; Ann, who married William Ely; George W., and Odell. The latter settled in Owego.

† Hezekiah Belknap was born July 26, 1781. He graduated at Princeton College in 1805, with high standing in his class, and was subsequently employed as tutor for the Sophomore class of that institution. This station he resigned in 1807, and commenced the study of law. He died May 23, 1814. He is spoken of as one who from his youth upward "sustained a character worthy of emulation."

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ceived injuries which rendered him unable to walk during the remainder of his life. This accident obliged him to withdraw from business. He died in 1811. It is due to his memory to say, that none of the early settlers of the town contributed more to develop its business and commercial interests, or was more highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

THE WARREN FAMILY.

The Warrens, who are supposed to be of Norman origin, were among the earliest settlers of New England. Richard Warren was one of the pilgrims by the May Flower, and settled in Plymouth. John Warren came to America in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Another John Warren, supposed to have been a brother to Richard, settled in Salem in 1630. Peter Warren, who was probably a son of John of Salem, settled in Salem, and from him Genl. Joseph Warren, the patriot of Bunker Hill, was a lineal descendant.*

The earliest mention of the name in Newburgh occurs in the records of the First Presbyterian church, where, under date of July 23, 1783, the marriage of "John Warren of Mass., and Elizabeth Belknap, of Newburgh," is written. In reference to the genealogy of this branch of the family it appears that John Warren came to America in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. His children were John, Mary, Daniel, and Elizabeth, who were probably all born in England. Daniel married Mary Barron, Dec. 10, 1650, and had nine children, of whom the seventh was John, b. March 5th, 1665, and who married Mary Brown. He had three children, of whom John (b. March 15, 1684-5), had two children, viz: Beulah, b. Aug. 23, 1725, married John Hobbs, of Brookfield; and Josiah, b. Feb. 17, 1714-15. The latter married Hepzibah Hobbs, by whom he had ten children.†

JOHN WARREN, the youngest child of Josiah Warren, was left an orphan during his infancy, and was taken by his aunt, Beulah, wife of John Hobbs, of Brookfield, where he resided until he arrived at the age of nineteen years, when he joined the army of the Revolution, and participated in its struggles until the peace of 1783. He was engaged in several of the most important battles of the war, and received particular commendation for his bravery at Bunker Hill and at Monmouth, and was subsequently raised to the rank of captain. He came with the Massachusetts line to the encampment at New Windsor. While here he became acquainted with Miss Belknap, a lady remarkable for her intelligence and personal attractions,‡ to whom he was married at the date already given. After the disbandment of the army, he engaged in business pursuits in Newburgh; but subsequently removed to Troy, and afterwards to Saratoga Springs, where he died, Dec. 25, 1823—his wife surviving him until June 21, 1837. Their children were: 1. John H., b. 1786, died at Montezuma, N. Y., 1823, married Fanny Kellogg, and had one child, William L. F.; 2. Cynthia M., b. Aug. 2, 1788, married Miles Beach, of Saratoga Springs; 3. Stephen R., born Nov.

* Genealogy of Warren, by J. C. Warren, M. D. † Bond's Genealogies of Watertown.

‡ Miss Belknap is said to have been the partner of Genl. Washington, in the opening set of the ball given at the Temple, April, 1783, on the announcement of the exchange of the preliminary articles of peace.

1790; 4. William L. F., b. Feb. 4, 1793; 5. Elizabeth B., b. 1795, married Doct. R. R. Davis, of Syracuse; 6. Caroline S., b. 1798, married Benjamin Carpenter, of Newburgh; 7. Mary A., b. 1800, married James H. Darrow, of Saratoga Springs.

WILLIAM L. F. WARREN (4), the son of John H. Warren (1), came to Newburgh early in life, and engaged as clerk with his uncle, Mr. Carpenter. In 1837, he became a member of the firm of B. Carpenter & Co., with which he was associated until its dissolution. He filled for several terms, and with marked ability, the post of president of the Board of Trustees of the village; was one of the Board of Water Commissioners, and also of the Board of Alms-house Commissioners; director in the Savings Bank of Newburgh, and in the Warwick Valley Railroad, and prominent in other public and private enterprises, earning for himself the distinction of one of those rare men upon whom the community rely for protection against ill-advised and oppressive legislation, rather than that of the political charlatan whose thirst for distinction leads him regard lightly the public interests. He married Catharine, daughter of John H. Walsh.

Another branch of the family is that of Miles Warren, a resident of Newburgh for many years. His grandfather was James Warren, of Woodbridge, now Bethany, Conn., who married Abigail Thomas and had: Jason, Sarah, Rachel, Abigail, Nathaniel, Jemima, Edward, and Richardson.* His son Richardson, was killed during the Revolution, on board the American frigate Trumbull, by a cannon ball which passed through both thighs. His son Nathaniel, was born Jan. 15, 1755, and married Susanna, daughter of Isaac Johnson, of Seymour, Conn., by whom he had six children, viz: Betsey, Charles, Marshall, Isaac, Miles, Susan. Miles was born at Bethany, Conn., July 4, 1790, died in Newburgh, 18—. He married, first, Sally Coe (1810) by whom he had: George T., William S., Edward R. (died), Edward R. M. (died), Sarah A. H. (died), and John W. Mrs. Sally Warren died April 13, 1855, and he married (1856) Ruth, daughter of James Miller, of Crawford, Orange county, by whom he had: Anson Miles, b. May 13, 1858. He was a maker and a dealer in boots and shoes in Newburgh, and also in Detroit, Mich.

Isaac, the fourth son of Nathaniel Warren, was born in Bethany, Conn., Dec. 23, 1787. He married, Sept. 12, 1812, Leonora, daughter of Israel Perkins, and had: Israel P., William E., Susan H., Isaac W., Harris F., Cornelia A., and George F.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, the second son of Isaac, came to Newburgh in the spring of 1836. Having previously served an apprenticeship of three years as a clerk in a manufacturing establishment at Waterbury, he readily obtained a situation with D. Crawford & Co., as book-keeper and cashier, where he remained until the spring of 1841. He subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Newburgh and New York, from which he retired in 1851. He soon after received the appointment of Auditor of the N. Y. & E. Railroad Co., which post he resigned in 1853, to accept that of Secretary and Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., of which he was afterwards elected a director. He resigned his connection with this company in the spring of 1858; and in 1859, received the appointment of Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York, which he filled one term, and subsequently engaged in the occupation of an accountant. He married, March 25, 1840, Lydia Biggs, daughter of Charles and Amelia Birdsall, and has one daughter, Mary Cushman Warren, married Rev. George D. Silliman.

* New Haven Records.

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- General Isaac Belknap was born 1761, m. Elizabeth Coleman. He was the son of Capt. Isaac⁴ Belknap b. 1733, my ancestor.

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- Biography of Capt. Isaac⁴ Belknap. (MY GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER.)

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MY GT. GT. GRANDFATHER.

- Biography of Derick⁵ Amerman, b. Sept. 28, 1759.

(His father was not a native of Holland) His father was Albert⁴ b. 1733, his mother Appolina (de la Montange). His (Derick's) grandfather was Derick³ b. 1705, gr. mother Lena (Meist). His great grandfather was Albert² b. 1676 gr. grandmother Geertje (Amman). His gr. gr. grandfather was Derick¹ Jantzen who came to America in 1650 from Holland, gr. gr. grandmother was Aeltje Vander Beek.

Mary V. Scholz.

what of the beauty and solemn grandeur of the night without the pale lustre of the moon, and all the varied garniture of the smaller lights which so wisely and beneficently adorn it? The heavenly bodies are not all equally large and magnificent, but each performs its duty in the sphere assigned it.

In the language of Mr. Webster, "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors." The first settlers of a country impart tone and character to its institutions, and the habits and manners of the people, which are seen and felt for many succeeding years. Lessons of wisdom are drawn as well from the ignoble as the noble—from the ant as from the elephant. For our ancestors we claim no particular exemption from human frailty and vices incident to all conditions. Like all others they were of good and bad character, with a large proportion of the virtuous class. If, on looking them over and counting them up, we occasionally encounter the positively bad, they are not to be thrown from the catalogue on that account, with the hope of covering up true parentage, lest the chain of descent be broken. It is our business to learn lessons of usefulness from all, and express our gratitude. The conduct of bad men teach the young lessons, oftentimes valuable and enduring. The general course of the good and vicious are beacons along the path of life, one to be sought out and run to for safety and protection, the other, to be known and avoided.

In our reflections upon the character and conduct of our forefathers, there is much that is personal and agreeable to the feelings. We own and adopt them as members of the family, think, speak of, and doat on them as nearly allied to us, though not one drop of their blood deepens the color of our own. We share their respect and renown, and glory in their fame. We appropriate them to ourselves and make them ours. We feel as they felt, pity and weep over their hardships and misfortunes. The characters contemplated may not all be as pure and unexceptionable as the most fastidious could desire, still we must take the agreeable with that which is less so, not extenuate or set down aught in malice, and hold them up to public view, as a father who, while he laments the conduct of a wayward child, points the minds of the other children to the example, as one to be avoided and shunned.

JAMES RENWICK, above named, built the dock, and did business at what is now called Norris's dock, at the south part of the village. He possessed the farm now owned by Capt. Robinson, formerly Judge Gardner. This individual was

enterprising, noble-minded, a pretty free liver, and withal, not over fond of money. To interest the farmers of the country in his new establishment, and build it up as a place of business, he was in the habit of giving deeds for small lots in the vicinity of the dock, to his customers, without consideration, and when they would refuse to take them, as they often did, on the ground of being of no value to them, tendered them to their children with the assurance they would be worth something in their day. Some ten years ago, when water lots were in demand in the village, enquiry was made for the owners of the Renwick lots, and after great search many of them were found, who never knew, or had forgotten that they owned such valuable property. In this there was a wise forecast of mind, mingled with the kindest good will on the part of Mr. Renwick, and an example not frequently found in our day.

Gen. ISAAC BELKNAP.—There is an anecdote told of this gentleman, while a boy of 16, and as it is connected with the Revolution, a subject always dear to our citizens, and shows the temper and young ambition of the individual, we will relate it. During the summer of the year in which Fort Montgomery was taken by the English, young Belknap was sent by his father with his mother and children into the now town of Crawford, upon a farm near Graham's church, with some cattle and sheep to pasture there, and the young man to take care of them. After young Belknap conveyed his mother, family and stock to Mr. Gillespie's, he returned, visited his father's house, removed the sash out of the windows, took all the kitchen furniture and dug a hole in the garden and buried them. This was done to make the house appear old and deserted, and in case the English should land at the place, as it was expected, they would give it no attention, and the house escape destruction.—Having accomplished this, the young man returned to his mother. At this time his father was out in the service of the country.

This was a wise and timely precaution on the part of Mr. Belknap, and anticipated the orders of the Committee of Safety by some months. It was thought if the English should ascend the river, they would probably land in many places on both sides, for the express purpose, if no other, of supplying themselves with fresh provisions. The council of Safety anticipated such a result, and to protect the inhabitants in the possession of their property, and prevent the same from contributing to the necessities of the enemy, on

the day that Fort Montgomery was taken, October 7, 1777, resolved that certain committees appointed for the purpose, should forthwith cause all cattle, live stock, &c. to be removed from the banks of both sides of the river, except such as they should judge necessary for the present use and benefit of the owners, and keep them in the interior of the country under the direction of keepers appointed by them for the purpose. The keepers were to make a return to Robert Benson of the number, places kept at, &c.

On the 8th of October, 1777, the Committee of Safety passed the following resolution on the subject to carry out their previous determination.

Resolved, That the President be directed to send without delay, by express, to the respective committees the Resolutions passed yesterday, for the removal from places near the banks of the Hudson river, all cattle, live stock, etc., and that he be empowered to impress persons and horses for the purpose.

The danger anticipated, we believe did not befall the inhabitants of Orange, though the English did ascend the river, burn Kingston, and pillage other counties.

After being there some time, and hearing that the English were coming up the river, young Belknap could resist the temptations of curiosity and the strivings of patriotism no longer, and like another young Norval from the Grampian Hills, left his flocks and herds and hastened his steps towards Newburgh. On his way down, he called on Abel Belknap, Esq., father of Aaron Belknap, Esq., then residing about two miles west of Newburgh, where he first learned that Fort Montgomery had been taken the day before. At this time, it was notorious the English shipping were moving slowly up the river, and Belknap, stimulated by youthful ardor in the cause of his country, borrowed of Mr. Belknap a gun and bayonet with cartridge box and all necessary fixtures, for a short service. A rally was made by him for other troops, and he finally succeeded to muster a dozen or two of boys like himself, all anxious and determined to take part in the war, by attacking the English ships, as they passed the village. For all the injury they could inflict on these floating batteries, they might as well have fired pop-guns from Snake Hill or Beacon Heights. By the time this patriot band of young heroes reached Newburgh, some transports filled with soldiers, were opposite the present site of the village. As the wind was adverse, the vessels had to tack their course, which, at every turn on this shore, brought them near the land. This was a most favorable condition, and

ensured success, if the thing was possible. The land force hastened down to the shore, now about Crawford's dock, and took their positions behind large trees which then grew upon the spot, and pretty close to the water. Here with throbbing hearts, and anxious to try the effect of their inexperienced eyes and arms, in a land assault with muskets, upon a fleet of transports, armed with heavy ordnance,—the farmer boys waited till some vessel should run in shore and tack her course, and be within point blank shot of their ill-appointed and unburnished weapons. Little calculation we suppose was made upon the bayonets' power. At the favorable moment, bang, bang, went the scattering shots towards the enemy. We may well suppose them taken by surprise at this unexpected attack from land in open day, and where no foe was suspected to lurk concealed; but soon recovering, seeing whence the intended injury came, and the harmless nature of it, let slip one of their ever-ready and growling bulldogs in the proper direction. The shot proving ineffectual, the young guerilla party, no wise disconcerted, scampered from their hiding places, to take a new position, and continue the hazardous sport. They proceeded up the river, to about where the vessel would be when tacking on this shore, and about where the factory of Farnum & Jennings is now situate, near the Newburgh Mills, determined if possible to inflict some injury and have the satisfaction of a parting blow before the enemy left the bay. Here again, among the thick growth of young trees and bushes, which covered the spot, but high up on the bank above the river, they waited till the vessel was in the wished-for situation, and then fired off another regular volley. On this occasion, there appeared on board something more than mere surprise, for confusion seemed mingled with it, but whether any injury was done or not, there were no means of determining. The vessel however returned the salute, fired another ball, which met the bank so far below as to be entirely harmless, and filling upon her new tack, left the shore; and the youthful warriors returned home, in all the pride of having had an affair with the English, and played their part in the war.

At Bladensburg, on the banks of the Patapsco, is the monument of General Ross, the English General who attacked that place in the war of 1812. On the morning of the attack, two boys, the elder 16 years of age, took muskets, and marched off to the British advance, declaring their intention to shoot some of the British. They secreted themselves in the brush along the road and laid there for some

time. Unfortunately Gen. Ross and staff came along that way, and the boys saw and distinguished him as their mark: both fired and both shots took effect upon his person. This circumstance caused the failure of the attack.

We mention this Revolutionary incident more particularly to show the general character of the Belknap family, now very numerous in this town, and found in all callings, professions, and walks of life. They are a strong, muscular race, enterprising and industrious; and while self-willed, quick in temper and easily offended, of great and indomitable courage. Col. Wm. G. Belknap of the regular army, who recently in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on the 8th and 9th of May last, so highly distinguished himself, under Gen. Taylor, is a branch of this family tree, and a pretty fair specimen of its character and capabilities. This gentleman is well trained in such matters, having passed through the war of 1812, and partook of the dangers and hand to hand frays along the Niagara, so common at that day.

JACOB POWELL.—We claim the privilege of making a remark or two in relation to this individual.

The father of this gentleman was Henry Powell of Hempstead, Long Island, born there 1741. The family were originally from Wales, and immigrated to this country at an early period, and while the Dutch were in possession of the colony. Henry Powell, the ancestor, was an industrious and thriving man, and soon accumulated a handsome fortune. In religious belief he was a Quaker, and though disposed to peace and quiet, yet the true love of his country burned fierce and bright in his bosom, and when the war came, his sentiments, feelings and public conduct were all on the side of his country. This subjected him to the rapacity, persecution, and ill-treatment of the English in possession of the Island, which ended in the spoliation of his estate, on the one hand, and being incarcerated in the *Jersey Prison Ship* and *old Sugar House* on the other. This was next to death, and while 10,000 perished by starvation, sickness, and ill-treatment in a hundred ways, it is remarkable that any survived. Thousands more would have perished if the hand of charity had not secretly supplied their wants. Men were found in the old sugar house dead, with pieces of brickbats in their mouths, which they had been chewing, picked from the walls of the building. There was a secret object on the part of the English in treating their prisoners with such starvation and cruelty, which was, to drive and force them to enlist in the English service, in addition to that of treating them as rebels

and outlaws. We have been told by one who was a prisoner in the old sugar house, that many times during the day, the English officers would come to the small windows of the building, shake the gold pieces in their hands, and say:—"Come, my good fellows, if you wish to get out of this place take these and sign the roll of enlistment." Some to escape death, and the horrors of the infernal pit, did so, and in a few days deserted, and were found enrolled again in the ranks of their old companies. No circumstance of war could justify this mode of treating prisoners, and it remains an indelible stain upon the English character.

This old Sugar House was broken through once by two Jersey Blues, by the names of Schureman and Lawrence.—They were taken prisoners near New Brunswick, and confined in the guard house, and their wants supplied by a lady—Mrs. Van Deusen. They were removed to New York and confined in the Sugar House. Here they were in great distress for the necessities of life, and a tory by the name of Kiscock took pity upon them and gave them money. With this they bought food and bribed the guard to give them the privilege of the yard, and one night they drugged some liquor with laudanum and gave it to the guard to drink.—They dug through the wall and escaped, and finding a fishing boat in the upper part of the city with one oar, paddled it across the river, proceeded to Morristown and joined the army.

Schureman afterwards was in Congress and Senate of the United States, and Mayor of New Brunswick.

Mr. Henry Powell was drowned in 1781, in an attempt to rescue his son, who was with him on board of a ferry boat which upset in a squall, passing from Shelter Island to the city of New York. Thus father and son found a common grave.

This early and unexpected death of the father imposed new duties and heavy responsibilities on Mr. Jacob Powell, the eldest son, then only 16 years of age. We are warranted in saying that these duties and responsibilities, involving the care and protection of a sorrowing and widowed mother and orphan children, were affectionately and nobly discharged. In the expectation of bettering the condition of the family—a praiseworthy motive—they removed from Shelter Island to Marlborough, in the county of Ulster, but the field of operation proving too small and contracted for the expanding minds of Jacob and his brother Thomas, they again soon removed to the village of Newburgh, as a place of more prob-

offence, and that he must pay the fine or be detained. The Judge stated his case to be one of necessity, justified his conduct and refused to pay. This was no sufficient excuse in the opinion of the Justice: escape was impossible without disgrace, and the Judge—to save himself from capture and detention till the next day—paid his fine and was permitted to proceed. This, however, was not the end of it; for the dignity of the Judge was violated—the State insulted in his person—and he proceeded homeward, breathing vengeance, in place of submitting to authority like a good citizen. If we are rightly informed, the Judge instituted a suit, to recover the penalty, on the ground that it was illegally exacted; but he failed in his attempt, and the Justice again triumphed over the Judge.

At a subsequent period, he also fined Gen James Clinton, for a like violation of the Sabbath—who, equally dissatisfied with the Judge that the penalty was illegally exacted, brought a certiorari to the common pleas to reverse the Justice's proceedings, and teach him a lesson, that laws of a mere moral character, were not to be enforced against the respectable and honorable in society. In this instance, the humble Justice triumphed over the aged warrior as easily as over the subtle jurist in the former case, and the General was taught the lesson that all men in this community were alike, in the all-seeing eye of the Law.

This was not a mere show of authority on the part of Mr. Niven, or played off by him on the parties for popular effect, and no one who knew the man—his temper and character—would for a moment suspect it. On his part, it was a conscientious fulfilment of the law he had sworn to execute; he was known to fine his own son, with other boys, for a like violation of the Sabbath.

The times have changed somewhat in these matters, and men have changed with them; but whether for the better, the patriot, jurist, and moralist must determine for themselves. Mr. Niven had been educated in, and to the observance of, a strict moral creed, and as an officer, endeavored to carry out his principles into wholesome and rigorous exercise, fully persuaded that it was for the public good. We are of opinion that the conduct and example of such men are most benign, wholesome and influential upon the public mind, and contribute to stay the downward course of vice and immorality, as obstructions in a stream impede and control its waters.

We conclude this imperfect note by adding thereto the

inscription found on his tomb stone, written by Doct. John M. Mason, who was well acquainted with the subject of remark, which will give the reader a more perfect idea of this individual than anything we could write:

Under this stone reposes in hope the flesh of DANIEL NIVEN, Esq. Strong sense, unaided by early cultivation, but united with tried integrity, recommended him to respect and confidence—devoted with unostentatious zeal to the best interests of society, he approved himself as a private Christian unassuming and exemplary—as a soldier in the army, alert and gallant—as a civil magistrate, a terror to evil doers, enforcing wholesome laws without fear, favor or affection—as an officer in the church of God, disinterested, vigilant, public-spirited, faithful: and having passed through an active and varied life, honored by the esteem of good and fears of bad men, he finished his course in the consolations of that Gospel which he had loved, November 20, 1809; aged 67 years.

ISAAC BELKNAP, the father of Gen. Isaac Belknap, dec'd., was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1733, and descended from one of three brothers who came from Lancashire, England, about the year 1625, and settled in Boston. Of the time of his removal to Newburgh, we are not informed. For some years before the revolution, he sailed a vessel from that place to Nantucket and other Eastern ports, touching at New York, etc. During the war, he was engaged in the service of the United States, and commanded a company of Rangers, whose duty it was to keep a watchful eye upon the conduct of affairs in the vicinity of the American posts and places more remote. He was detached to escort a large quantity of specie from New Haven to Philadelphia, where it had been landed by some French vessels, for the use of the country. After the war, he again commenced his slooping business between Newburgh and New York, and continued in it as long as he was able to follow the arduous occupation. He died April 29, 1815, aged 82 years. The following is extracted from his tomb-stone: "He was a firm friend to his country in her darkest times, a zealous supporter of American Liberty, a kind and affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent father. For 20 years before his death he became a bright example of real piety, and died in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ."

A flower, a vapor, a span
Serve to illustrate the life of man.
They who live the longest survive to see
The certainty of death, of life the vanity.

JACOB and LEONARD CARPENTER. The father of these gentlemen was Benjamin Carpenter, a native of England, born in 1730, came to the country and located on Long Is-

Isaac⁴ b. 1733

land. After remaining there for several years, he removed to Latintown, in Ulster county, where he purchased a farm and cultivated it. As early as 1764, we find his name on the records of the town of Newburgh as Overseer of Highways. About this time he married Miss Jane Leonard, the daughter of the Rev. — Leonard, a Presbyterian minister, of the town of Goshen. He sold his farm, and by the depreciation of Continental money, with many others of his wealthy fellow-citizens, was reduced from competency to comparative poverty. Mr. Carpenter held several respectable town offices, and discharged the duties of a Magistrate for many years. He had six children, of whom Leonard and Jacob Carpenter were two. These gentlemen when young were ship-builders, and contributed largely to forward and promote that interest in the village, which, at the time, was very much needed, as Newburgh at that early period, gave evidence of being a place not only of internal trade, but external commerce. Indeed, after the war, an East India trade was commenced in the village, in which the Belknaps, Carpenters, Gardners and others were participants.

Leonard Carpenter, about 1800, purchased from Cadwalader R. Colden the patent right to the Newburgh Ferry.—The Patent was granted by George II. to Alexander Colden in 1743, and is exclusive on the river throughout the whole extent of the water front of the German Patent, extending from the mouth of Chambers' Creek to a short distance above the old Poor House. Previous to this, a large part of the Ferrying was done from Fishkill lower landing to New Windsor. A Ferry was kept from Fishkill upper landing to Newburgh, and called the *Continental Ferry*. The Ferry to New Windsor was continued until 1812.

After the purchase of the Ferry, it engaged the whole of the time and attention of the Messrs. Carpenter, who conducted it to the satisfaction of the public.

After the death of these gentlemen the ferry charter became vested in Isaac R. Carpenter, Esq., son of Leonard Carpenter, and in John Peter Dewint, Esq., of Dutchess County. Mr. Dewint, in 1835, bought out Mr. Carpenter, and owned the whole, and in the same year sold to Thomas Powell, Esq., the present owner. This ferry, by the contract between I. R. Carpenter and Dewint, must be kept at the points at present occupied by it, at the wharf at the foot of Second street, in Newburgh, and the Long Wharf at Fishkill Landing.

Benjamin Carpenter & Co., in 1830, owned the first

steamer used for freight and passengers—called the William Young. About this time D. Crawford, & Co. purchased the steamer Baltimore for the same purpose; since which, the Washington, Providence, James Madison, and Highlander have been successively employed in the business.

DERICK AMERMAN.—The father of this gentleman was Albert Amerman, a native of Holland, who emigrated to Long Island, at an early period in its history and settlement. From thence he removed to the city of New York and married. Derick, his son, was born there.

From thence young Derick came to Newburgh, when 15 years of age. During the Revolution, he was Quarter-master, and discharged the duties of the appointment at Newburgh, while the army was encamped at Snake Hill. After the war he entered into business with Mr. Abel Belknap, who conducted a milling establishment on Chambers' Creek, afterwards known as the Niven Mill. This he abandoned in a few years, and commenced the slooping business at Newburgh, trading weekly between that village and the city of New York. His vessel was the Siren, and she, as well as the Captain, were great favorites with the country people.—He had the reputation of a very safe and skilful navigator of the river. This occupation he followed for forty years, and though the life of a sailor at that time was not directly promotive of good morals—much less of religion and piety—we may truly say, Capt. Amerman remained through a long life of temptation uninjured by the seductive nature of his occupation—a true and devoted follower of his Heavenly Captain. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Newburgh, till about 1796, when he united with the Associate Reformed Church at Little Britain. When the Associate Reformed Church was erected in Newburgh, and a congregation formed, he united with it, being under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Scrimgeour; in the communion and membership of which he died. His descendants, both male and female, are residents of the village and vicinity. He died March 4, 1826, in the 67th year of his age. A public notice of his death says:—

"His loss is deeply felt and deplored—as a citizen he was respectable and useful—as a member of our charitable societies, active and punctual—as an officer of the church, efficient and conciliating. He united in his character firmness in his conduct with suavity of manner. Resembling the disciple whom Jesus loved, his disposition, naturally amiable, was lightened by grace to an attractive sweetness, which drew to him the hearts of all who knew him. He died in full faith of salvation by a Redeemer, and spent some

b. 9-28-1759

1773. Voted that £50 be raised to support the poor, and Poor masters have £2 10.

1777. Voted, £100 be raised for the poor.

1778. Voted that any person that shall take cattle to keep on the commons of this Precinct, from persons out of another Precinct, shall be subject to be assessed for them, &c.

Voted that the donations collected in this Precinct be applied to such poor whose husbands or parents were either killed or taken prisoners at Fort Montgomery, &c.

That £200 be raised for the poor,—and that Poor masters may hire money, &c.

We do, that is we, the subscribers, solemnly swear and declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of New York, as a free and independent State, and that we will in all things, to the best of our knowledge and ability, do our duty as good subjects of the said State ought to do—so help us, God. (Signed) Tho. Palmer, Isaac Belknap, Joseph Coleman, Jacob Lawrence, Cor. Hasbrouck, Benj. Birdsall, David Handmore, Sand Stratton.

(These persons appear to have been town officers for that year.)

1780. Voted that £800 be raised for the poor.

This sudden rise in the poor tax no doubt was caused by the war and the taking of Fort Montgomery, which caused great distress and suffering among the families of the militia men.

Jonathan Belknap, in June, 1787, freed his black man, Peter, and the Justices, Wolvert Acker and Benj. Carpenter, certified him to be under fifty years old, and of competent ability to take care of himself. This was the first act of the kind on record.

1790. Town meeting.

The following Rules were handed in by Abel Belknap, Esq., wishing them adopted:

Whereas the business of town meeting has been done in the greatest disorder, much to the dissatisfaction of the good people of the town, to the end that they may be held in good order, &c., Ordered,

1st. That with permission of the Justices of the Peace, we will choose one Moderator, as an assistant, &c.

2nd. That the Justices and Moderator and Clerk take their seats at the table, and allow no other person to sit or stand by the table.

3rd. That all the people take seats, and when they speak must rise and stand.

4th. But one person shall speak at a time; if more than one rise at once the Moderator to determine who has the right, and no other person to make a noise or speak while he is speaking.

5th. No drink of any kind be drank or brought into the meeting while the people are on business, except water.

6th. There shall be no jesting nor joking with a view to make laughter and sport.

7. That if any person or persons shall refuse to comply with these rules, after approved by the meeting, he or they shall suffer such rebukes and admonitions from the Justices as they shall judge best for the first offence:

and for the second, the Judges shall order him or them to be turned out of the meeting by the constable, and kept out till he give good security for his good behavior for the future.

These wholesome and sensible resolutions were adopted.

Up to 1785 the Record does not state the names of the individuals assessed on the road districts, but the names of the overseers only. This year those individuals are named on the nineteen road districts into which the town was divided. These names show the whole population at the time. In office this year—

Benj. Birdsall, Moderator.

Daniel Birdsall, Clerk.

Thomas Palmer, Supervisor.

Richard Wood, Constable; John Belknap, Security; Joseph Bloomer and John Jerow, Evidences.

John Belknap, Samuel Stratton, Reuben Tooker, Joseph Coleman, Robert Ross, Assessors.

Daniel Hudson, Benj. Birdsall, Poor-masters.

Cap. Isaac Belknap, Isaac Fowler, jun., Joseph Sherwood, Wm. Coddington, John Fowler, Com. of Roads.

Martin Wygant, David Gue, David Belknap, Arthur Smith, Pound-masters. Martin Wygant, Abel Belknap, Wm. Lawrence, Committee to settle with O. Poor.

John Robinson, Abel Belknap, Robert Waugh, George Gardiner, Robert Carscading, Maj'r Peddingle, Silas Gardiner, James Lyons, Samuel Griggs, Theophilus Mosher, Samuel Divine, Wm. Conklin, Arthur Smith, Johannis Cosman, Johannis Snyder, John Stratton, John Thomas, Wm. Cope, George Merrit, John Sniffen, Path-masters.

PERSONS ASSESSED.

George Stanton,
Wm. Stanton,
Richard Ward,
Nath'l Coleman,
Sam'l Bond,
Joshua Burnet,
John Simpson,
Wm. Russel,
Nehemiah Taylor,
Gilbert Edmonds,
Robert Pool,
Jon'n Norris,
Sam'l Weed,
Martin Wygant, jun.
Robert Brockway,
Benj. Knapp,
John Jeffries,
Samuel Coleman,
Joseph Bond,
Samuel Gardner,
Joseph Gidney, sen.
Joseph Gidney, jun.

Wm. Gidney,
Timothy Lockwood,
Elisha King,
George Devoll,
Wm. Ward,
Doct. Morrison,
Richard King,
Cornelius Wood,
Derick Amerman,
Wm. Trumper,
George Westlake,
Sam'l Westlick,
Jeremiah Goldsmith,
William Belknap,
Caleb Chase,
Cornelius Hasbrouck,
Francis Harford,
Samuel Sands,
Joshua Lockwood,
Black Peter,
Robert Baly,
Sam'l Slie,

John Shay,
George Shay,
Charles Denniston,
Tho. Hinks,
Richard Hudson,
Henry Geraldman,
Thomas Donolly,
Jas. Guthery,
Wm. Wilson,
Joseph Perry,
William Albertson,
Martin Wygant,
Elnathan Foster,
John Graham,
Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith,
Allen Rogers,
Burger Wygant,
Haunse Cosman,
Gilbert Kniffen,
Thomas Merrit,
Isaac Merrit,

6. 1733
CAPT. ISAAC BELKNAP

6. 9-28-1757
Derick Amerman

Charles Kniffen,
Daniel Kniffen,
Isaac Fowler,
Elias Lyons,
Thomas Ireland,
John Kniffen,
Stephen Ireland,
Daniel Gillis,
Timothy Wood,
David Reynolds,
James Wearing,
Herman Chase,
James Owens,
James Harris,
Wm. Weer,
Henry Evens,
Joshua Brush,
Jno. Trumper,
Benj. King,
Clement King,
Jonathan Cosman,
Ruleph Cosman,
John Whitead,
Archibald Elliot,
Nicholas Watts,
Robert Ross,
John Dolsan,
David Guion,
Zebulon Robinson,
Joseph Penny,
Jonas Totten,
Wm. Dunn,
Caleb Lockwood,
Ebenezer Raymond,
Wm. Penny,
Cornelius Polhamus,
Josua G. Adsmith,
Enoch Coddington,
Jno. Belknap,
Jonathan Belknap,
Jno. Parshal,
Patrick Burnet,
Saml. Hallock,
Jno. Clark,
Jno. Winnens,
Benj. Woodhull,
David Belknap,
Francis Baty,
Wm. Bishop,
Jonathan Belknap, jun.
Joshua Case,
Reuben Holmes,
Daniel Aldridge,
Frederick Healy,

Peter Snider,
Benj. Burling,
John Rump,
Rob. Cooper,
Thads. Smith,
Albertson Smith,
Cap. Webb,
Wm. Lawrence,
Isaac Belknap, sen.
Daniel Birdsall,
Wm. Birdsall,
Benj. Raw,
Benj. Birdsall,
John Smith,
Benj. Lawrence,
Isaac Belknap, jun.
James Denton,
Nathan Tupper,
Dennis Heins,
David Howell,
John Anderson,
Adolph Degrove,
Benj. Smith,
Aaron Fairchild,
John Caird,
Walter Dubois,
Jno. Dubois,
Moses Bears,
Wm. Lawrence, jun.
Cap. Cooper,
L. Dodge,
Richard Alberson,
Wm. Nichols,
Jno. Redman,
Old Mr. Cropsey,
Reuben Cropsey,
Edward Howell,
Richard Wood,
Cushman Curran,
Thomas Dennisen,
Daniel Hudson,
Edward Franklin,
Jesse Smith,
James Martin,
Wm. Gardner,
Genge Howel,
Stephen Stilwell,
Wm. Bloomer,
Wm. Palmer,
Isaac Brown,
Thomas Palmer,
Joseph Coleman,
John Warren,
Benj. Coffin,

Hugh Steveson,
James Patteson,
Lewis Dunevon,
Eleazer Gidney,
Wm. Collard,
Wm. Maloy,
Wm. Bullard,
Daniel Gidney,
Wm. McRania,
Joseph Hollet,
David Downing,
Isaac Benscoten,
Abraham Smith,
Jonathan Brundage,
Azael Smith,
Henry Lockwood,
Peter Aldridge,
Jacob Coneclin,
Abraham Stricklen,
Ebenezor Stricklen,
Jacob Stricklen,
Abraham Cole,
Abraham Cole, jun.
Henry Yenes,
Robert Aldridge,
Cornelius Terwilliger,
Zebulen Reynolds,
Uriah Drake,
John Camble,
Robert McCollum,
Nathaniel Divine,
Solomon Dean,
Stephen Case,
Isaac Demott,
James Denton,
George Merritt, jun.
Saml. Stratten,
John Allen,
Jno. Garret,
Hollet Jones,
Solemen Utter,
Wm. Buckingham,
Wm. Scott,
Gilbert Purdy,
Ming Purdy,
Henry Woolsey,
Wm. Smith,
David Smith,
Lewis Slutt,
James Quigly,
Garret Hardenburgh,
Jacob Halstead,
Jno. Fitzpatrick,
Stephen Stephenus,

Marvel Slutt,
David Redman,
Stephen Jones,
Mathen McCollum,
Wm. Snider,
Jno. Snider,
Joseph Wilson,
Isaac Fowler, sen.
Daniel Tooker,
Jno. Fowler,
Daniel Thursten,

Saml. Wandel,
Thomas Ward,
Wolvert Acker,
Tho. Cambel,
Benona Lattimore,
Wm. Wite,
Saml. Pribble,
Stephen Wardell,
Wm. Ward,
Daniel Fowler,
Jacob Camis,

Selah Reaves,
John Roe,
Benj. Dean,
Gilbert Aldridge,
Gilbert Jones,
Burres Holmes,
Saml. Fowler,
Saml. Fowler, jun.
Francis Smith,
Richard Torres,
Nathl. Drehmun.

It is worth noticing, that in these three hundred and fourteen names, embracing the whole male population of the town, there is but one double name. They did not wish to be encumbered with such worthless vanities. Tempora mutantur in hoc.

REVOLUTIONARY PLEDGE.

When the Provinces had firmly resolved to resist and defend themselves against the oppressive acts of the English Parliament, they anticipated a division of public sentiment on the importance and success of a measure which was to involve the whole country in a war with the mother country. They also foresaw that the instant they took up arms, made resistance, and fired the first gun, they would thereby throw off, to some extent, allegiance to the British government, dissolve the laws which governed them, and place the Colonies in a condition of confusion and anarchy. To guard the country as much as possible against a state of things so ominous of danger, to bind all who were well disposed to the cause and its vigorous prosecution in a bond of union, and at the same time find out and know with certainty its lukewarm friends and open enemies—all which were of the utmost moment—the freemen, freeholders and inhabitants of the city of New-York, on the 29th of April, 1775, adopted a general association, and transmitted it for signature to all the counties in the State. This was intended as a direct test of every man's sentiments and patriotism respecting this momentous movement of the Colonies; for if he signed the Pledge his will would be known and the country could depend on him; and if not, he would be equally known and marked. This plan was made general, adopted throughout the Colonies, and at once drew a line of no enviable distinction between the friends and enemies of the war. The Pledge was in the following form:

Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depends under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a rigorous prosecution of

the measures necessary for its safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing anarchy and confusion, which attend the dissolution of the powers of government, we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of —, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary Acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and property.

Having no feelings of ill-will or revenge to gratify against those who refused to sign the Pledge and defend the country, now, as the storm is over and gone, the ship safe and gallantly riding at ease on her moorings, we shall not name them in our paper, but cannot forego the patriot satisfaction of placing before our young readers the names of those who did pledge themselves, fortunes and sacred honor, before God and men, to defend her in her extreme necessity, and abide the uncertain issue of an unequal contest. We ask the descendants of these venturesome and hardy patriots to look over the list, and when they find some kindred name upon which the eye delights to rest, to swear like him to live and like him to die in a kindred cause when the country calls.

SIGNERS IN NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY.

Col. Jona. Hasbrouck,	Nicholas Stephens,	John Tremper,
Thomas Palmer,	Johannis Snider,	Charles Willet,
Isaac Belknap,	Benjamin Robinson,	Jeremiah Dunn,
William Darling,	Andrew Sprague,	Wm. Laverance,
Wolvert Ecker,	Thomas Beaty,	Robert Waugh,
John Belknap,	Solo. Buckingham,	Wiggins Conklin,
John Robinson,	Wm. Bowdish,	Robert Beaty, jun.
Saml. Clark,	Jonathan Belknap,	Ab'm Johnson,
Benj. Birdsall,	Jacob Tremper,	Silas Sperry,
Benj. Smith,	Abraham Smith,	James Clark,
James Waugh,	Cornelius Wood,	David Mills,
Abel Belknap,	John Lawrence,	Caleb Coffin,
Moses Higby,	George Hack,	James Harris,
Henry Cropsey,	John Shaw,	Tho. Hagaman,
Wm. Harding,	Cornelius Hasbrouck,	Wm. Dunn,
Joseph Belknap,	Isaac Demott,	Nehemiah Carpenter,
John Stratton,	David Smith,	Leonard Smith,
Lewis Holt,	John Stratton,	Wm. Day,
Samuel Hallock,	Absalom Case,	John Wandie,
Samuel Sprague,	Joseph Dunn,	Abel Thrall,

Burroughs Holmes,	Daniel Morewise,	Phineas Corwin,
Sam'l Bond,	Jonathan Owen,	Moses Hunt,
Thomas Cambell,	Jehiel Clark,	Samuel Sand,
James Cosman,	Reuben Holms,	Jacob Concklin,
Lewis Clark,	Nath'l Coleman,	Joseph Price,
Jonathan Swett,	George Leonard,	John Saunders,
Reuben Tooker,	Elnathan Foster,	George Westlake,
David Belknap,	Neal McLean,	Burger Wygan,
Daniel Birdsall,	Wm. Palmer,	Tunis Kester,
Robert Lockwood,	Martin Wygant,	Hugh Quigly,
Benj. Knap,	Wm. Foster,	Daniel Darby,
Saml. Westlake,	Wm. Wilson,	Isaac Brown, jun.
Josiah Ward,	Wm. Stillwell, jun.	Hezekiah Wyatt,
Silas Gardner,	Peter Donally,	Wm. Whitehead,
Jacob Gillis,	Charles Tooker,	Daniel Goldsmith,
Wm. Kencaden,	Leonard Smith, jun.	Gabriel Travis,
James Denton,	Henry Smith,	Nathaniel Weed,
John Foster,	James Wooden,	John Weed,
Hope Mills,	Thomas Smith,	Daniel Duboice,
John Cosman,	Caleb Chase,	Arthur Smith,
Wm. Weir,	David Green,	Isaac Fowler,
Thomas Fish,	John Stillwell,	Stephen Outman,
Wm. Lawrance, jun.	Luff Smith,	Samuel Stratton,
John Kernoghan,	John Gates,	Joseph Darpenter,
Robert Hamner,	Benj. Darby,	Daniel Thuratin,
Robert Ross,	Israel Smith,	John Fowier,
John Crowle,	Thads. Smith,	Daniel Clark,
Obadiah Weeks,	Jacob Myers,	Isaac Donaldson,
Francis Hamner,	Samuel Concklin,	Wm. Concklin,
Wm. Bloomer,	Isaac Brown,	Charles Tooker,
Abraham Garrison,	Peter Tilton,	John Smith,
James Marston,	John Donaghy,	Isaac Fowler, jun.
Samuel Gardiner,	Ste. Stephenson,	Wm. Wright,
Anning Smith,	John Griggs,	Wm. White,
Richard Albertson,	Saml. Smith,	Daniel Kniffen,
Benj. Lawrence,	Jeremiah Ward,	Rob. Morrison,
Richard Buckingham,	Wm. Ward,	John Dolson,
Jacob Morewise,	Wm. Russel,	Leonard Lewis.

The following persons refused to join the Association, yet on the 14th day of July, 1775, swore to abide by the measures of the Continental Congress, and discourage the spirit of opposition which too unhappily prevailed in some parts of the country, &c. This oath was in writing, subscribed by the parties, and given to the Chairman of the Committee.

James Leonard,	David Reynolds,	James Denton,
George Harding,	Samuel Dewine,	Gilbert Purdy,
John Truesdill,	Isaac Barton,	George Merritt,
Daniel Gidney,	Gabriel Traverse,	John Flavelling,
Stephen Wood,	Saml. Fowler,	John Wiggins,
Thomas Ireland,	Jonas Totten,	Abel Flavelling,
Daniel Hains,	Daniel Denton,	Antho. Beitel Brunt.

"1801. May 6. The Rev. Jonathan Freeman was installed pastor over the church in connection with New Windsor, and resigned April, 1804.

"1805. November 20. The Rev. Eleazer Burnet was ordained pastor in connection with the church in New Windsor. He died 1806.

"1807. August 5. The Rev. John Johnston was ordained and installed pastor in connection with New Windsor. This connection was dissolved in 1810, and Mr. Johnston's labors were confined to this church."

Ordination.—On Wednesday, the fifth of August, 1807, Mr. John Johnston was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, and installed over the united Presbyterian congregations of Newburgh and New Windsor. The exercises were as follows: Rev. Isaac Van Doren made the prayer, the Rev. Isaac Lewis delivered the sermon from Col. 3: 11, 'But Christ is all in all.' The Rev. Andrew King presided and made the ordination prayer; Rev. Methuselah Baldwin gave the charge to the ordained minister, and the Rev. Ebenezer Grant gave the charge to the people. The several exercises were appropriate and great solemnity accompanied the performances."

Mr. Johnston has continued his services in this congregation to the present time, making the period of 39 years. We question if there is a pastor in this county now preaching under so old a settlement.

We regret our inability to place before the reader a more extensive notice of this church and congregation, but the materials to do it were not in our possession. We should have been gratified to name in our paper the individuals who composed the first or subsequent Church Sessions, with the trustees who managed its temporalities. The chief honor is due to those who originated and took an active part in founding this church establishment, and to those who subsequently conducted it to a state of enlarged prosperity. This congregation doubtless was born during the storm of war—its infancy rocked in the very cradle of the Revolution, and has, perhaps, some interesting reminiscences worth recording.—The first church edifice was the old public store house put up by Gen. Washington, while the army was encamped in this vicinity. In this connection we refer the reader to our remarks made on that subject in a previous part of our paper, as a portion of the history of this church edifice.

In some instances, when in our power, we have given extended notices of these establishments, under the impression that they constituted a valuable and interesting department of the history of the county. Each one embraces many facts connected with individuals and early settlement, and all make up the grand total of that department of our historical paper. We tender our thanks to the several gentlemen who have kindly taken the trouble to furnish us with the facts relating to their respective churches, that we might be better enabled to spread them before the public in honor of the church at

large. Our aim has been to gather up the histories of as many of the old churches as we conveniently could, that all facts of a personal and interesting character connected with them might be preserved before lost or forgotten. In some instances we have succeeded—in others, not. Generally speaking, the profession have responded to our requests with great pleasure and promptitude, for which we honor them, and wherever the materials have been furnished, we have placed them in our paper; in other instances our requests have been treated with cold indifference. The histories of the churches, as a general rule, run back to the early settlements of the various localities of the county; for we find the log churches planted beside the log cabins of the settlers; and to the honor and Christian character of our ancestors they were planted and grew up together upon the same clearings. In this we find our present physical and moral greatness, in a national point of view, and look for the future glory of the country. From this time to the end of the world, a truly great nation must be a Christian people.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh was commenced in 1798. The first members of the church were Mr. Hugh Walsh and his wife, Mrs. Catharine Walsh, Mr. Daniel Niven and his wife, Mrs. Jane Niven, Mr. Robert Boyd and his wife Mrs. Eleanor Boyd and their daughter, Janet Boyd, Mr. Robert Gourley and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Gourley, Capt. Derick Amerman, Mr. Robert W. Jones, Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Belknap, jun., Mr. Samuel Belknap, Mr. Hugh Speir, Mr. Alexander Tilford and Mr. George Tilford.

Rev. Robert Kerr was the first minister of the church. He was with them about three years when he removed to the south and died there.

The congregation became incorporated February 7, 1803, when the following persons were elected as trustees: Derick Amerman, Hugh Walsh, Daniel Niven Esq., Robert Gourley, Robert Boyd, Esq., John Brown, Isaac Belknap, jr., John Coulter and Robert W. Jones. The ruling elders were, at this period, Daniel Niven, Samuel Belknap, Hugh Speir, John Shaw and Derick Amerman. After a period in which they were vacant, receiving supplies from Presbytery, the congregation made out a call for Rev. James Scrimgeour on the 30th of May, 1803, which was accepted August 4th, and he was installed in his ministerial charge on the 11th of Au-

Capt. Derick Amerman

The present building was erected in 1838. The Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D. D. is the principal member of the faculty at present. Previous to the establishment of this Seminary young men were fitted for the ministry by attending the teachings of private clergymen in their own dwellings.

The library is extensive and contains many old, rare and valuable works, among them what was known as the *Mason Library*, for many years in possession of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, the whole numbering about 12,000 volumes.

The first board of trustees and those named in the act of incorporation were, Hon. John Willard, of Salem, Hon. W. M. Oliver, of Penn Yan, Archibald C. Niven, Alpheus Dimmick, of Sullivan, Robert Denniston, James Waugh, Wm. Wear, James D. Bull, Daniel Farrington, J. W. Brown, David W. Bate, John Forsyth, of Orange, and Benj. Parker, of Kortright.

The Associate Reformed Church are under lasting obligations to D. W. Bate, Esq. and Dr. McCarrell of Newburgh, for their manly efforts and indomitable perseverance in rescuing the Mason Library from the custody of the Princeton Seminary and restoring it to the true owners. The whole was the result of an expensive and protracted lawsuit in the Equity Courts of New Jersey.

HIGH SCHOOL.

This Institution was incorporated April 23, 1829, and by the act was constituted the common school, under the school law for District No. 13, and embraces the village of Newburgh. A part of the funds, \$1,400, was raised by a vote of the inhabitants of the district, and, by the act, directed to be expended in purchasing a lot and erecting the school house.—The trustees were authorised to loan not over \$3,600 at six per cent. to complete the building, etc. The amount loaned was divided into shares of \$25 each.

This school is entitled to the school money of the district, which, in 1846, was \$894.75 teacher's money, and \$218.24 library. The one half of the latter, by law is paid over to the trustees of the Glebe School. This law is limited in its duration. The number of children in the district, for 1846, between five and sixteen, was 1,247. The trustees of this district have at all times endeavored to effectuate the school law. The whole of the school money has been paid on account of the tuition of poor children. The best commentary that can be made upon this institution is, it has been in suc-

cessful operation for seventeen years, and two teachers only have graced its walls. Mr. O. M. Smith, the present teacher, has been there some thirteen years. This proves two things:—that the teacher is a good one and that the employers know it. The school averages generally more than three hundred pupils. The building is of brick, two stories high, with a wing on the north end of the same height. It stands on the west side of Grand street, shaded by some young and thrifty elms. The number of teachers employed to conduct the school is about four.

By a special law of the state, procured, we believe, by the special exertions of David W. Bate, Esq., the trustees of District No. 13 are authorized to establish a school for blacks, and to divide the school money pro rata among the blacks, and white children between the ages of five and sixteen in the district, and pay the proportion of the blacks to the teacher of that school. This amount is about \$50 per year. For this small sum a colored female teacher has taught the school of thirty or forty children for several years, in her own or her father's house, to universal acceptance. The parents of the children have never paid five dollars per year tuition money. This is a curious fact in so large a population of blacks; some years, not one cent. We have examined this school several times, and no children of equal age are better instructed.—They are from five to twelve years of age; when beyond this, they are put out to labor to earn something for their parents.

NEWBURGH ACADEMY.

This Institution was incorporated in 1806, under the general law of the state authorizing such incorporation. The records go no farther back than that time, though it would appear from a notice of the Academy published in the public papers, dated April 19, 1805, signed by L. Haight, Daniel Stringham and Isaac Belknap, jun., that the same was then under the care of Joel Cooper, and in operation, and must have been for many years, from the fact that the courts were held there. The first meeting of trustees was held on the 6th of April, 1807, and the trustees named in the charter were Daniel Niven, Esq., Rev. James Scrimgeour, Daniel Birdsell, Esq., Jonas Story, Esq., Abraham Schultz, David Fowler, Ebenezer Burnett, Hugh Walsh, Rev. John Johnston, John McAuley, John Brown, Hugh Spier, Derick Amerman, Daniel C. Verplank and William Ross, Esq., all of whom are dead, except Mr. Story and Mr. Johnston.

DERICK AMERMAN.

FIRST GENERATION

1.

of the

BELKNAP FAMILY

ABRAHAM BELKNAP (1)
b. 1590 Abt.
Sawbridgeworth, England
d. 1643
Lynn, Mass.

MARRIED

MARY

ABRAHAM¹

w.

MARY?

(2)

CHILDREN

THEIR
son

Abraham
Jeremiah

Samuel 1627-1672 Mar. Sarah Jones

Joseph 1630-1712 Mar. Ruth; Lydia; Hannah Meakins

Hannah

John

Mary

JOSEPH²

LYDIA INGALLS

HANNAH MEAKINS

The Belknaps are of an ancient Norman family which has been traced to the Norman Conquest of England. It is a place name taken from Bel meaning beautiful, and Knopp, meaning a hill, hence the place of the beautiful hill. The family attained considerable distinction in England, Richard Belknoppe having been made Chief Justice in the Reign of Edward The Second, A.D. 1375.

Abraham (1) is thought to have been the son of Bennett Beltoff which is a variant spelling of Belknap. Bennett was the church Warden at Sawbridgeworth, Herts 31, England in 1610-1611 and he was born there. It is said that the Beltoffs were manufacturers of fine linen called "napery" which was used in the Royal Household. The Queen gave the family the name of Belknap, from Bel, beautiful, and Nap from napery.

Abraham (1) settled in Lynn, Mass before 1637 and removed to Salem, Mass. where he died in 1643. His will is on file there and names his wife and children.

His son Abraham took the oath of allegiance at Haverhill, Mass. Nov. 28, 1677 but no further records of him have been found. His son Samuel was a joiner at Salem until 1662. He lived in Malden Mass. in 1671 and settled at Haverhill, Mass. before 1677. His son Joseph when a youth, went to Boston where he settled and resided until his death in 1712. These three sons were born in England and came to America with their father. Most of the Belknaps in this country are descendants from them.

Ref: The Essex Antiquarian; Savage Gen.; History of Framingham; Salem, Lynn and Haverhill Town records.

SECOND GENERATION

2.

Abraham (1) 1590; Samuel (2) 1627

SAMUEL BELKNAP (2)

MARRIED

SARAH JONES

b. 1627 England

d. 1676 Haverhill, Mass.

(3)

CHILDREN

Mary	1653-	
Mary	1656-	
Abraham	1660-	Mar. Elisabeth Ayer
Samuel	1662-	Mar. Elisabeth Jones
Ebenezer	1665-1760	Mar. Hannah Ayers
Joseph	1672-1672	
Patience	1675-	

Samuel Belknap (2) was a joiner at Salem until 1662 when he moved to Malden, Mass. He was living at Haverhill, Mass. before 1677.

Ref: History of Framingham; History of Salem; Salem, Malden and Haverhill Mass. Town Records.

Abraham (1) 1590; Joseph (2) 1630.

JOSEPH BELKNAP (2)

MARRIED

1st. RUTH WILLIAMS

b. 1630 England

2nd. LYDIA INGALLS

d. 1712 Boston, Mass

3rd. HANNAH MEAKINS

(3)

CHILDREN

Joseph	1659-1716	Mar. Deborah Fitch; Abigail Buttolph.
Mary	1660-	
Nathaniel	1663-	
Elisabeth	1665-	
Ruth	1668-	
Thomas	1670-1755	Mar. Jane Cheney
John	1672-	
Hannah	1673-	
Ruth	1676-	
Abigail	1678-	
Abraham	1681-	
Samuel		Mar. 1705, Elisabeth Jones

Joseph Belknap (2) was a Freeman at Boston, Mass. in 1665 and he was one of the founders of the Third or Old South Church there, in whose steeple Paul Revere hung his signal lantern. He lived at Hatfield Mass. 1682-1696 and then returned to Boston where he died in 1712.

Ref: Puritan Settlers of Ct.; Ct. Gen.; American Ancestry; Boston and Hatfield, Mass Town Records.

JOSEPH²
W.
LYDIA INGALLS
HANNAH MEAKINS
THEIR
SON
THOMAS³
W.
JANE CHENEY

THIRD GENERATION

4.

Abraham (1) 1590; Joseph (2) 1630; Joseph (3) 1659

JOSEPH BELKNAP (3)
b. 1659 Boston, Mass
d. 1760
Res. Boston

MARRIED

1st DEBORAH FITCH d. 1687
2nd. ABIGAIL BUTTOLPH

(4)

CHILDREN

Mary	1684-	
Joseph	1685-	
Jeremy	1687-	Mar. Sarah Fosdick
Thomas	1691-1696	
Abigail-	1692-	
Mary-	1694-	
Nicholas	1695-	Mar. Elisabeth Pool; Huldah Booker
Buttolph	1697-	
Nathaniel	1699-	Mar. Rebecca Baylie
Ruth	1702-	
Abraham-	1705-	
Elisabeth	1708-	
Lydia	1710-	

Ref: Boston Town Records.

Abraham (1) 1590; Joseph (2) 1630; Thomas (3) 1670

THOMAS BELKNAP (3)
b. 1670 Boston
d. 1755
Res. Boston, Cambridge
Woburn in 1670

MARRIED

JANE CHENEY of Cambridge.

(4)

CHILDREN

Joseph	1696-1783	Mar. Margaret Russell
Thomas	1698-1777	Mar. Sarah Wright Hill
Jane	1699-1775	Mar. Timothy Winn of Woburn
Benjamin	1702-	Mar. Hannah Richardson
Hannah	1704-	
Samuel	1707-1771	Mar. Lydia Stearns
Abraham		

Ref: Boston and Woburn Town Records.

Abraham (1) 1590; Joseph (2) 1630; Samuel (3)

SAMUEL BELKNAP (3)
b.
d.
res. Boston, Mass.

MARRIED

ELISABETH JONES

(4)

CHILDREN

Samuel	1707-
John	1710-
James	1712-

Ref. Boston Town Records.

3
THOMAS
W
JANE CHENEY
THEIR
SON
4
SAMUEL
W
LYDIA STEARNS

FOURTH GENERATION

8.

Abraham (1); Joseph (2) 1630; Abraham (3) 1660; Jedediah (4).

JEDEDIAH BELKNAP (4)

MARRIED

DEBORAH STREATOR

b. 1709 Framingham Mass

d.

res. ..

(5)

CHILDREN

Deborah 1732-

Mar. Jacob Ball

Mary 1734-

Mar. Richard Tozer of Southboro, Mass

Hepsibah

Jedediah 1737-

Mar. Benjamin Allen of Holden, Mass.

Elisabeth

Mar. Silence Winch of Marlborough, N.H.

Ebenezer

Mar. Ruth Eaton

Stephen

Mar. Olive Glazier of Weathersfield.

Joseph

Ref: History of Framingham, Mass.

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Abraham (1); Joseph (2) 1630; Thomas (3) 1670; Samuel (4) 1707.

SAMUEL BELKNAP (4)

MARRIED

LYDIA STEARNS

b. 1707 Woburn, Mass

d. 1771 Newburg, N.Y.

(5)

CHILDREN

William 1730-

Mar. Hannah; Mary Flagg

Ruth 1731-1734

Isaac 1733-

Mar. Bridget; Deborah Alden Coffin

Samuel 1735-

Mar. Abigail Lewis; Abigail Flagg

Lydia 1736-

Abel 1738-1804

Mar. Molly Richardson; Tappan; H. Williams

Mary 1739-1820

Mar. James Stickney of Newburg, N.Y.

Ruth 1742-

David 1743-

Mar. Mary Case

Abigail 1745-

Jonathan 1748-

Charles

Olive 1751-

Samuel Belknap (4) moved from Woburn to Newburg, N.Y. in 1749 where he was the first settler from New England. He bought a large tract of land which was named Belknap's Ridge and later Coldenham. He sold lots to his sons, Abel, Isaac and David and to his brother Thomas.

ref: History of Orange Co. N.Y.; N.E. Reg. Vol.13-p.18  
American Ancestry; Woburn T.R.; D.A.R.-L.R.

SAMUEL<sup>4</sup>  
W.

LYDIA STEARNS  
THEIR  
SON  
ISAAC<sup>5</sup>

W.

BRIDGET-

RICHARDSON



## FIFTH GENERATION

14.

Joseph (2) 1630; Thomas (3) 1670; Samuel (4) 1707; William (5) 1730

WILLIAM BELKNAP (5)

MARRIED

1st. HANNAH

b. 1730

2nd. MARY FLAGG

d.

res. Woburn, Mass.

(6)

## CHILDREN

|         |           |                                       |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| William | 1751-     | Mar. Martha Carscadden ( Castleton)   |
| Hannah  | 1753-1753 |                                       |
| Abel    | 1754-     | Mar. Bethiah Newhall; Res. Riga, N.Y. |
| Samuel  | 1755-1755 |                                       |
| Joseph  | 1756-1757 |                                       |
| Josiah  | 1757-1757 |                                       |
| Josiah  |           |                                       |
| Lydia   | 1758-     |                                       |
| Gershom | 1762-     |                                       |
| Cyrus   | 1764-     |                                       |
| Mary    | 1766-     |                                       |

Ref: S.A.R. L.R.-N.Y. ; Woburn T.R.; F.B.B.-F.R.

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Joseph (2) 1630; Thomas (3) 1670; Samuel (4) 1707; Isaac (5) 1733

ISAAC BELKNAP (5)

MARRIED

1759 1st BRIDGET RICHARDSON

b. 1733

1778 2nd DEBORAH ALDEN COFFIN

d. 1815

res: Woburn Mass

Newburg, N.Y.

(6)

## CHILDREN

|            |           |                        |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Bridget    | 1759-1868 |                        |
| Isaac      | 1761-     | Mar. Elisebeth Coleman |
| Mary       | 1763-     | Mar. Derrick Ammerman  |
| Elisebeth  | 1765-     | Mar. John Warren       |
| Olive      | 1767-     |                        |
| Bridget    | 1769-1843 | Mar. Leonard Carpenter |
| Richardson | 1771-1771 |                        |
| Abel       | 1773-1773 |                        |
| William    | 1774-1774 |                        |
| Olive      | 1777-1777 |                        |
| Amelia     | 1779-     |                        |
| Alden      | 1785-     | Mar. Eliza Bell        |
| Lydia      | 1788-     |                        |
| Deborah    | 1792-     |                        |

Ref: N.E.Reg. V13 P 18; Woburn T.R.; D.A.R.-L.R.

ISAAC<sup>5</sup>  
W.

BRIDGET

THEIR  
DAUG.MARY  
H.

DERRICK